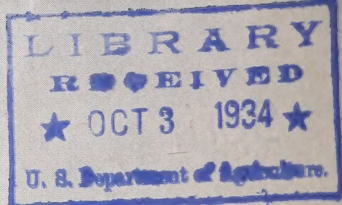


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Indexed
INDEXED



*Home of
Camellias*

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

AUGUSTA

GEORGIA

SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
GROWERS OF HIGHEST GRADE NURSERY STOCK

FALL 1934
SPRING '35

"SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY"



Spring and Summer

Blooming Bulbs

GLADIOLUS

The Most Satisfactory Cut Flowers

Gladiolus will prove doubly valuable and enjoyable in your garden. Not only do they provide beautiful coloring during the summer months, but they also furnish excellent cut-flowers for the house. They last longer when cut than any other flower, and they open up best in water.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Primulinus. Orange-saffron color.

America. Large, soft, lavender-pink blossoms. Very popular.

Betty Nuthall. Exquisite new coloring, a warm light coral with pale orange throat and rouge feathering.

Charles Dickens. Violet purple. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$4.00 per 100.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Fiery red; tall, heavy spikes set with large massive blooms.

Giant Nymph. Light rose-pink with creamy yellow throats. Extra large filled flowers.

Gloriana. Rich golden salmon with cream tinted throat. Long, tall, many flowered spikes.

Golden Measure. Golden yellow. Gigantic spike with enormous, wide-open flowers.

Los Angeles. Delicate cream-pink. Mid-season. This variety produces several side spikes.

Marmora. Charming lavender-gray with glowing Petunia-purple in throat. Tall spikes. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$4.50 per 100.

Minuet. Splendid, clear, light lavender. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$4.50 per 100.

Mr. W. H. Phipps. Pink, overlaid with salmon-rose.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. Coral rose, flecked red.

Mrs. van Konynenburg. Good, rich blue; well placed on tall strong stems. Large flowers. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$4.50 per 100.

Peace. Large white blooms in double rows.

Pfitzer's Triumph. Brilliant scarlet with salmon shadings. Deepens to cherry velvet in the throat. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$4.50 per 100.

Purple Glory. Deepest rich maroon; almost black under certain conditions of soil. Large spikes of ruffled flowers.

Scarlet Wonder. Flaming Red; showy wide-open flowers. Strong upright grower.



PRICES on above-named varieties, except where noted:

4 for 25c. 1 doz. for 50c.
100 for \$3.50.

Fruitland Mixture of Large-flowering Gladiolus

A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright-colored flowers.

40c per doz. \$2.50 per 100.

DAFFODILS

\$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100

Emperor. Large yellow blooms.

Empress. Trumpet yellow; perianth white.

HYACINTHS

\$1.75 per doz. \$12.00 per 100.

Gertrude. Brilliant pink.

Grand Maitre. Bright porcelain-blue.

L'Innocence. Pure white.

Roi des Belges. Deep red.

JONQUILS

Campernelle rugulosus. Single; yellow; very fragrant. Larger than the plain Campernelle. \$1 per doz.; \$8.50 per 100.

NARCISSUS

Paper White. Large, healthy, clean bulbs. 35c per doz. \$2.50 per 100.

NERINE SARNIENSIS

Guernsey Lily. \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

SNOWDROPS

Too well known to need description. 75c per doz. \$5.00 per 100.

DARWIN TULIPS

75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100, except where otherwise noted.

Bartigon. Fiery red.

Clara Butt. Salmon-pink.

Farncombe Sanders. Bright scarlet.

Inglescombe Yellow. Yellow.

Pride of Haarlem. Rosy carmine.

Princess Elizabeth. Deep rose-pink.

Rev. H. Furbank. Light Heliotrope.

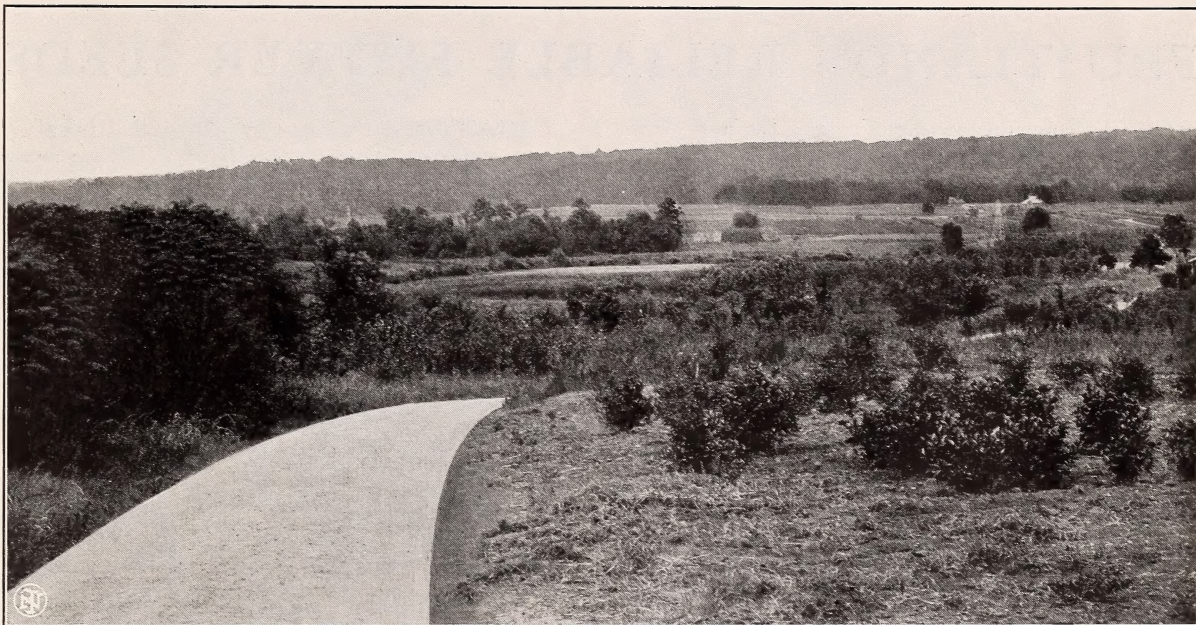
William Copeland. Delicate lavender.

Mixed. 40c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

ZEPHYRANTHES

ATAMASCO

Zephyr or Fairy Lily. 35c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.



A View Looking East Over Fruitland Nurseries

THIS is YOUR nursery guide. Your patronage, criticism and interest, as well as that of your grandparents, have made possible our 78 years of service in furnishing quality nursery stock.

FRUITLAND'S LANDSCAPE DIVISION. Our Landscape Planning and Planting Service is in charge of experienced men. This most complete service is yours also.

PLANNING. We are prepared to design the area which you wish to develop, regardless of the size, whether the home lot, church, school, estate or park.

PLANTING. Our charges for this phase is most reasonable, as only trained men are used who execute expeditiously all planting.

MAINTENANCE. Relieve yourself of the responsibility of caring for your grounds. FRUITLAND will care for your grounds full time, or while you are away through the summer. Perhaps you have a gardener whom you would like advised regarding spraying, etc. We have been very successful in pleasing our clients with this much-needed service. We should be glad to give you further information relative to this.

TREE SURGERY. Trees are one of your most beautiful and valuable assets to the home grounds, and should be given every attention. FRUITLAND'S tree surgeons are expert in their line and have had wide experience.

PRUNING, SPRAYING AND LAWN PLANTING. These necessary aids to the beauty of your grounds are attended to economically by us. Fashions change

—even in landscape design. We strive for new ideals in beauty. New plants are introduced. Be modern—have FRUITLAND increase your property values by making your grounds more attractive. Our charges are really most reasonable, considering our service.

FRUITLAND'S 250-ACRE NURSERIES are situated where there is a diversity of soils, making it possible for us to grow such a varied collection of beautiful plants and trees. From the propagating department, where hundreds of thousands of plants are started, to the final transplanting field, all plants are given every attention to help make them healthier and more beautiful, for these are your plants and we know that you do not want us to spare any expense to make them the pride of your grounds.

WHEN ORDERING, use names as given in catalog, using the convenient order blank in this catalog. Do not forget to fill in your name and address, with shipping instructions. We are most careful in filling your orders, but you know to err is human, and when we make a mistake let us know **at once** and we shall make adjustments satisfactory to you. We, of course, cannot be responsible for loss of plants from sources beyond our control, such as lack of attention on buyer's part during spells of unfavorable weather. **Report of loss of plants must be made within two weeks of receipt of shipment.**

TERMS. Our terms are cash, unless otherwise arranged in advance. On all C. O. D. orders we require a 25 per cent deposit in advance.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

FRUITLAND'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

FOR the convenience of our friends the new Flower Seed Section has been added to our Catalog. It is a new venture, but we believe you will like to get flower seeds and plants at the same place. Using one order sheet, one envelope, and one 3-cent stamp is much easier and cheaper than writing to three or four different firms. The seeds come from the most noted American growers, are true to name, and of the same high quality as Fruitland plants and trees. Send us your flower-seed orders. If what you want is not listed here, we will endeavor to get it for you.

AGERATUM . Floss Flower

Blue Ball. Compact round plants, 6 to 8 in. tall. Pure blue flowers. Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 30c.

ANTIRRHINUM MAXIMUM

Giant Snapdragons

Canary Bird. Gigantic; canary yellow.
 Fordhook Rose. Blending shades of rose-pink and yellow.
 Orchid. Bright mauve-pink with deeper colored tube.
 Ruby. Solid ruby-red. Decidedly striking.
 Sunnybrook. Combines rich shades of deep golden-yellow, salmon and orange.
 Wallflower. Rich, deep coppery crimson.
 PRICES of above: Pkt., 15c. 1/16 oz., 40c.
 Tall Giant-Flowered Mixed. A splendid mixture of all tall-growing giant varieties. Pkt., 15c. 1/16 oz., 35c.

AQUILEGIA . Columbine

Long-spurred, Blue Shades.
 Long-spurred, Pink Shades.
 Long-spurred, Lemon Queen.
 PRICES of above: Pkt., 25c. 1/16 oz., 60c.
 Long-spurred Hybrids: Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 50c.

ASTERS

California Giant Sunshine. Anemone-Flowered. Mixed colors, tall and bloom in mid-season. Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 35c.
 Crego. Wilt-resistant strain. Mixed colors. Pkt., 20c. 1/8 oz., 50c.

CALENDULA . Scotch Marigold

Golden Ball (Ball's Gold). Deep yellow. Pkt., 20c. 1/4 oz., 60c.
 Orange Ball (Ball's Orange). Orange blooms of great size. Free flowering. Pkt., 20c. 1/4 oz., 60c.
 Radio. Rich shade of clear orange. Petals attractively quilled. Pkt., 15c. 1/4 oz., 40c.
 Sunshine. Chrysanthemum-Flowered. An entirely new species. Grows 2 to 2 1/2 ft. tall; large bright yellow flowers. Especially fine. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 35c.

CARNATION . Chabaud's Giant Improved

Mixed. Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 50c.

COSMOS

Klondike. Single orange colored flowers; tall; fall bloomer. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 20c.

DELPHINIUM . Hardy Larkspur

Belladonna, Improved. Turquoise-blue, single flowers. Pkt., 20c. 1/16 oz., 40c.
 Belladonna Seedlings. Large, single flowers, varying through all shades of blue, on 3-foot spikes. Pkt., 20c. 1/16 oz., 40c.
 Choice Mixed, Gold Medal. Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 40c.

DIANTHUS . Hardy Garden Pinks

Dianthus Winteri. Large, single, fragrant flowers; mixed colors. If seed are sown early, blooms can be obtained the first year. Pkt., 35c. 1/16 oz., 60c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA . California Poppy

Aurantiaca. Deep golden yellow. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 25c.

GAILLARDIA . Blanket Flower

Double, Yellow. Pkt., 15c. 1/4 oz., 45c.
 Indian Chief. Single; metallic red petals, surrounding mahogany-brown center. Large and free flowering. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 40c.

HELIOTROPE

Giant Hybrids, Mixed. Fragrant flowers ranging in colors from pure white to violet-blue. Pkt., 15c. 1/8 oz., 50c.

HOLLYHOCKS

Double, Crimson. Pkt., 10c. 1/8 oz., 35c.
 Double, Newport Pink. Pkt., 10c. 1/8 oz., 35c.
 Double, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c. 1/8 oz., 30c.

IBERIS . Annual Candytuft

Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 25c.

Umbellata, Carmine. Umbellata, Rose-Cardinal.
 Umbellata, Lilac. Umbellata, White.
 Mixed Colors: Pkt., 10c. 1/2 oz., 25c.

IMPATIENS . Sultan's Balsam

Holstii Hybrids. Includes white, flesh-pink, pink, rose, salmon, orange, carmine, crimson, and violet shades. Give sunny or semi-shaded situation. Plants grow 1 to 2 feet tall. Pkt., 20c. 1/32 oz., 85c.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR

Tall: double-flowering. Grows 3 1/2 feet high.
 Sky-blue. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 30c.
 Carmine (Newport Pink). Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 30c.
 Rose. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 30c.
 Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 25c.

MARIGOLD . Dwarf French Double

Gold-striped. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 30c.
 Orange Ball. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 30c.
 Mixed. Pkt., 10c. 1/4 oz., 25c.

NASTURTIUMS

Double Hybrids. Fragrant double flowers. Mixed colors. Offered for the first time this year. Pkt., 25c.
 Dwarf. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c. Oz., 25c.
 Golden Gleam. Large, double, sweet-scented yellow blooms. Long stems. Pkt., 10c. 1/2 oz., 25c.

PETUNIAS

BEDDING

Rosy Morn. Soft rose-pink with broad white throat. Profuse bloomer. Pkt., 15c. 1/16 oz., 45c.
 Enchantress Mixture. Includes full range of colors. Excellent for beds and borders. Pkt., 10c. 1/8 oz., 50c.

BALCONY

Blue. Pkt., 15c. 1/32 oz., 40c.
 Rose. Pkt., 15c. 1/32 oz., 40c.
 Star of California. Velvety violet, shaded crimson, with pure white blotches. Pkt., 15c. 1/32 oz., 40c.

GIANT-FLOWERED

Elk's Purple or Pride. Large, rich deep purple with velvety black veins. Pkt., 25c.
 Fluffy Ruffles. Large flowers, fringed and ruffled on edges. Includes wide range of colors. Very showy. Pkt., 35c.
 Ruffled Pink. Rich, pure pink with fringed and ruffled edges. Charming. Pkt., 25c.



Petunias

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA**ANNUAL PHLOX**Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.

Apricot. Bright yellow with white eye.
 Fordhook Crimson. Rich crimson. Large.
 Splendens. Red with white eye.

POPPIES, ANNUAL

Peony-flowered, Double, Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
 Shirley Improved, Single, Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
 Shirley, Double Hybrids, Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

SALVIA . Scarlet Sage

Bonfire (Clara Bedman). Scarlet flowers. Grows 2 feet tall. For bedding and bordering. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.
 Splendens. Red spikes, 3 to 4 feet tall. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

STOCKS

Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 55c.
 Dwarf Large-flowering.
 Light Blue.
 Bright Pink.
 Blood-Red.

SWEET PEAS

Mixed. Large-flowering; assorted colors. Pkt., 10c. Oz., 20c.

SWEET WILLIAM . Dianthus

Double, Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.
 Annual, Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

TITHONIA . Mexican Sunflower

Speciosa. Stately plants growing about 10 ft. tall, carrying a great quantity of brilliant orange-scarlet blooms, 3 to 4 in. in diameter. Good for background and for cutting. Blooms profusely in late summer and fall. Pkt., 25c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c.

ZINNIA

DOUBLE LILLIPUT (Dwarf—1 ft.). Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.
 Canary-Yellow.
 Crimson Gem.
 Salmon-Rose.
 Mixed. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

GIANT DOUBLE DAHLIA-FLOWERED

Buttercup. Large yellow flowers.
 Dream. Deep lavender.
 Old-Rose. Good shade of warm, old-rose. Pkt., 15c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.
 Giant Dahlia-flowered Mixed. Pkt., 15c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.

FRUITLAND LAWN SEED

In the South the best period for lawn-making is from September to December—the earlier the better. Do not attempt to make a lawn during very dry or extremely windy weather. In preparing the soil it should be plowed as deeply as possible and then subsoiled, harrowed, and all stones removed. If plowing is not practical, have the ground spaded carefully and thoroughly. To feed the grass, use sheep-manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or bonemeal at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. Work this food well into the soil, level the ground, and rake perfectly smooth. Broadcast the seed at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (210 by 210 feet), rake lightly, cover the seed, and then roll. If you cannot get a roller, firm the soil with a plank or flat tamper. During hot, dry weather use a lawn-sprinkler or spray-nozzle after sunset—do not spray when the sun is shining, nor apply the water with great force. During prolonged dry spells, water each evening. Established lawns may be lightly reseeded each autumn, covering the bare spots and insuring a substantial turf.

Fruitland Mixture of Special Grasses for Southern Landscapes

After years of testing we have decided that the Fruitland Grass Mixture will give the most satisfactory results for Southern lawns. It is composed of grasses that have the greatest heat- and drought-resisting qualities. The varieties are carefully blended to give a mixture that will withstand hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, all evergreen lawn

grass will burn more or less. All of the seed used in Fruitland Mixture has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and is of high germination.

5 lbs.	\$ 2.50
10 lbs.	4.75
15 lbs.	6.75
50 lbs.	20.00
100 lbs.	35.00

DOMESTIC GROWN RYE

5 lbs.	\$.50
10 lbs. ....	.90
25 lbs.	2.25
50 lbs.	4.00
100 lbs.	7.00

Prices F. O. B. Augusta.

NOTE

The express rates this year have been reduced about 25 per cent, which will be a big saving over last year when plants are shipped by express. Heretofore, nursery stock has been shipped as first class—now it is second class.

You Will Have Satisfaction and Pleasing Results When You Buy from Fruitland.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

from Fruitland Nurseries

FLOWERING Shrubs give the finishing touch so much required by small and large home-grounds. When properly arranged, shrubs will soften the lines of the foundation, will provide an effective border or screen, will cover the edges of walls and screen objectionable views. Shrubs may also be used for covering slopes and for dividing the landscape into small sections, and for bordering the outdoor living-room of small homes. A selection of varieties will give a succession of flowers from spring until late autumn and after the foliage has fallen the brilliant berries and branches add color and cheer to the winter landscape.

All of these advantages and many more will come from a proper selection of Flowering Shrubs, and a small investment will pay for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in ownership.

The figure after each variety denotes ultimate height of plant. **ALTHAEA frutex.** See **Hibiscus syriacus.**

AZALEA

When planting Azaleas, soil from the woods should be used, and plants mulched with half-rotted leaves, thus reproducing, as nearly as possible, their native environment.

Azalea calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). 6 to 10 ft. One of the many beautiful native flowering plants which grows throughout the eastern states. The blossoms appear in April, in clusters, and are of various colors—yellow, orange, buff and various shades of red. We offer a variety of colors, but plants are not separated as to color.

Azalea nudiflora (Pinxterbloom; Wood Honeysuckle). 6 to 10 ft. The well-known native variety which produces fragrant, pinkish white blossoms in April before the leaves appear.

All Azaleas:	Each	10
2 to 2½-ft. strong clumps, transplanted.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24-in. clumps, transplanted.....	2.00	17.50
12 to 18-in. clumps, transplanted.....	1.50	12.50

BERBERIS . Barberry

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea (Red-leaved Japanese Barberry).

4 ft. Similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry, except foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.35	3.00

We Guarantee live, healthy,
Quality Stock at
LOWEST PRICES

BUDDLEIA . Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidi magnifica (Oxeye Butterfly Bush). 8 ft. Flowers a deep shade of violet. Plant is a tall grower, and blooms from June until frost. Very ornamental. Should be cut to within 12 inches of ground in late winter, thus giving more blossoms and making a more shapely plant. The blossoms are on the current year's growth. A Chinese shrub.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa americana (American Beautyberry). 6 ft. A native large-leaved shrub, having in the fall conspicuous violet colored fruits in clusters.

C. americana alba (White American Beautyberry). 6 ft. A rare native shrub, in growth same as above, but with white fruits.

Above Callicarpas:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.65	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50

CALYCANTHUS . Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Common or Strawberry Shrub). 6 ft. The native Sweet or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, in early April and last for several weeks. Grows well in shady locations.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00

Landscape architects will find at **FRUITLAND NURSERIES**
a collection of large size plants for immediate effect



Buddleia davidi magnifica

CASSIA . Senna

Cassia corymbosa. 8 ft. A free-flowering plant from Argentina. Hardy here. Flowers buttercup-yellow, produced in terminal clusters from July until frost.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.00

CERCIS . Redbud

Cercis chinensis (Chinese Redbud). 30 ft. Leaves heart shaped, shining green, assuming a yellow color in fall. This Asiatic species is lovely the last of March, when it is covered with rosy-pink flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.		\$1.00
18 to 24 in. ....		.75

C. siliquestrum (Judas-Tree). 30 ft. This is the famous European Judas-Tree, very popular in America. Leaves similar to the above. Showy flowers in March are a pleasing shade of rosy-lilac.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	\$9.00

CHILOPSIS . Desertwillow

Chilopsis linearis. 20 ft. A large shrub native to Texas and Mexico. Narrow willow-like foliage; handsome trumpet shaped lilac and yellow flowers produced from July until frost.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	

CHIONANTHUS . Fringetree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringetree). 10 ft. A native, white flowering shrub, known locally as Granddaddy's Gray Beard. Flowers in May.

	Each	10
18-24 in.	\$.75	\$6.50

A Setting of Beautiful Flowering Shrubs Around the Home Makes a Home Out of a House.

CUDRANIA . Silkworm Tree

Cudrania tricuspidata (Vaneria). Chinese Silkworm Tree. 20 ft. A thorny shrub, or small tree, producing edible red fruits. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$4.00

CYDONIA . Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). 6 ft. One of the most showy early-flowering shrubs, commencing to bloom in late winter, followed by quince-like fruits in August, which may be made into preserves and jellies. We offer four colors: Pink, Red, Crimson and Salmon—take your choice. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$.75 \$6.50
2 to 3 ft.50 4.50
18 to 24 in.35 3.00

CYTISUS . Scotch Broom

Cytisus scoparius. 10 ft. A native of Europe. In April this plant is a mass of golden yellow, pea-shaped, flowers. Stems, being green, give this the appearance of an evergreen shrub. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$.75 \$6.50
2 to 3 ft.50 4.50

DAUBENTONIA

Daubentonia punicea. 10 ft. This South American legume is perfectly hardy here. Handsome racemes of red flowers freely produced in May and June, followed by curious angled seed pods. Each 10
Strong plants from pots. \$.50 \$4.50

EXOCHORDA . Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. 10 ft. A desirable, large shrub, from China, with pure white flowers produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank, and when planted in a mass is most conspicuous. Does not require much pruning. Each 10
4 to 5 ft., well branched. \$.75
3 to 4 ft., well branched.60 \$5.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.50 4.50
18 to 24 in., well branched.35 3.00

**Exochorda****Hibiscus**

F. intermedia spectabilis. 6 to 8 ft. The most beautiful of the Golden Bells. Profusion of large bright yellow flowers in March.

FORSYTHIA . Golden Bell

Splendid old shrub with bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers which appear in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes the Forsythia is confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent hedges, and good fillers for massed shrubs.

Forsythia intermedia (Border Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion. Blooms in March.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green. Flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March.

F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Blooms in March.

F. suspensa spectabilis. 6 to 8 ft. Upright spreading and somewhat arching branches.

F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

All Forsythias.....	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	\$.50	\$4.50
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	.40	3.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	.25	2.00

FOTHERGILLA

Fothergilla gardeni. Dwarf Fothergilla. 3 ft. A native small shrub, having in April numerous spikes of slightly fragrant white flowers. Each

15 to 18 in.	\$.75
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HIBISCUS . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea frutex; Shrub Althea). 10 ft. The single, semi-double, and double flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. When ordering state color and type desired. An Asian shrub. Varieties of Hibiscus:

Anemonaeflorus—Double rose.

Banner—Double white.

Coelestis—Single blue.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double white.

Lucy—Double pink.

Pulcherrima—Double white, suffused pink.

Rubus—Single red.

Totus Albus —Single white.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. 12 ft. When given a rich, moist soil, protected from afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas.

Shrubs Are the Essential Part of Any Landscape Arrangement.

HYDRANGEA—Continued

They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. Can supply White, Pink, and Blue. List of varieties:

Avalanche—Pure white.

Monstroza—Blue, sometimes pink.

Parsifal—Deep pink.

Ramis Pictis—Blue, sometimes pink.

Rosea—Pink, sometimes blue.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). 8 to 10 ft. Produces, in July, immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. Very valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. Should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	\$6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	3.00

HYPERICUM . Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. 2 ft. A beautiful dwarf shrub; in this section almost an evergreen. Leaves dark green. Large, single, bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. A very desirable plant. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer and most effective when planted in masses.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., extra heavy.....	.50	\$4.50
12 to 18 in., well branched.....	.35	3.00

JASMINUM . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum (Flowerly Jasmine). 3 ft. From China. Golden yellow flowers, half an inch in diameter, produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington. Flexuous branches and very pretty foliage.

J. humile (Italian Jasmine). 20 ft. Almost evergreen; hardy to Maryland. Erect shrub-like growth; yellow flowers in clusters, produced from April until fall. Native to Asia.

J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 10 ft. A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen. Leaves dark green. Bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. Hardy at New York. Native to China.

J. officinale (Common White Jasmine). 20 ft. Graceful and drooping; semi-climber. Has very fragrant white blossoms in summer. Plants hardy as far north as Philadelphia with protection. From Persia.

J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). 10 ft. Evergreen in this section, but farther north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon **J. nudiflorum**.



Kerria

A New Hardy Pink Jasmine

J. stephanense. Semi-climbing hybrid, hardy to Philadelphia. Fragrant, pale pink flowers, produced in clusters in late April.

Above Jasminums:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., very heavy.....	.60	\$5.00
18 to 24 in., well branched .....	.40	3.50

KERRIA . Globe Flower

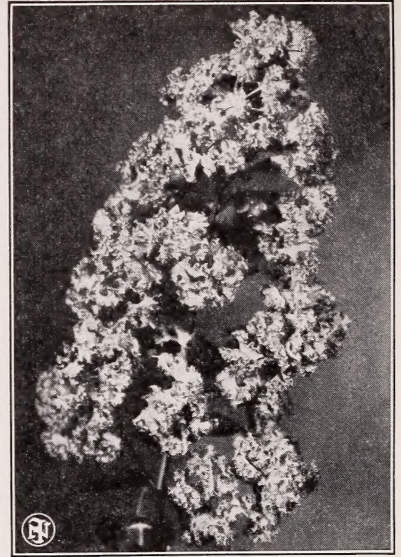
Kerria Japonica flore-plena (Corchorus japonicus). 6 ft. An old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April. Effective for massing.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., strong .....	.65	\$5.00
18 to 24 in., strong .....	.40	3.50

KOLKWITZIA . Beauty Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 6 ft. A charming new shrub from China. It is hardy in the New England States. Has general resemblance to wiegela and honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in abundance in April. Flowers pale pink, with orange veins in throat; buds darker.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	\$5.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	3.50



Lagerstroemia

LAGERSTROEMIA**Crape Myrtle**

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.

If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful. During wet seasons these plants are attacked by a disease which turns the foliage black. Two sprayings will usually control this, one as soon as it is noticed on plants; another two weeks later. Use one-half pound Fungi-Bordo and 6 teaspoonfuls Black-Leaf 40 to each 3 gallons of water.

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). 20 ft. A popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in June. We offer three colors: White, Crimson, and Pink. Bush or tree form. All plants will be pruned before shipping. First year blooms not always true.

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft., well branched..	1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft., well branched..	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched..	.75	6.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched..	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00
Specimens	\$2.00 to 2.50	

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft. A Chinese shrub. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish white flowers, which appear in January. The plant continues to bloom for a long time. To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blossom, they should be pruned severely and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. ....	.65	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00

Climbing Honeysuckle—See pages 32-33.

Add a Bit of Sunshine to the Home With an Assortment of Blooming Foliage Plants.

MERATIA . Calycanthus

Meratia praecox (Wintersweet). 10 ft. A Chinese shrub producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are destitute of flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.65	6.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	3.00

PHILADELPHUS**Mock Orange**

Philadelphus virginial. 4 to 6 ft. A handsome, new, vigorous-growing shrub with large, semi-double, fragrant flowers, sometimes 2½ inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. Also blooms during the summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena (Double White-flowering Almond). 4 to 6 ft. A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small, double, white flowers. One of the best early-flowering shrubs.

P. glandulosa trichostyla sinensis (Double Pink-flowering Almond). 4 to 6 ft. Same as the Double White-flowering Almond, except the flowers are pink. Very beautiful.

P. triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). 8 to 12 ft. A native of China; early-flowering ornamental shrub. Delicate pink, double flowers. Blooms April 1.

Above three varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.85	
18 to 24 in. ....	.60	

PUNICA . Pomegranate

Valuable summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs, perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion early in May and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable. Prune in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.

Punica granatum alba. 20 ft. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. 20 ft. Beautiful, double, red flowers.

P. granatum variegata. 20 ft. Sometimes red and variegated double blossoms will appear on the same plant.

All Punicas:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	\$.60	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft., branched .....	.35	2.50



Punica

Plant More
of Fruitland's
Flowering
Shrubs—
Have Flowers
Every
Month of
the
Year.



Meratia

SALIX . Pussy Willow

Salix discolor. 8 ft. The well-known Pussy Willow, with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

SALVIA . Autumn Sage

Salvia greggi (Autumn Sage). 4 ft. A native of western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy. It can stand zero weather and resists drought. Carmine flowers come in early spring and continue until frost. Effective for massing. Each 10.
18 to 24 in., heavy ..\$.50 \$4.50
12 to 18 in.35 3.00

SPRING-BLOOMING**SPIREAS**

To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blooms, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.

Spiraea prunifolia plena (Double Bridal Wreath). 4 to 8 ft. From Korea. A beautiful early-bloom-

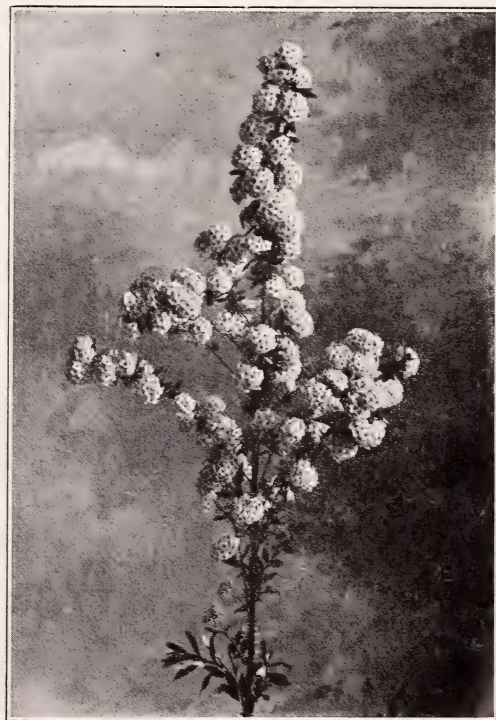
ing variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

S. reevesiana (Reeves Single). 4 to 8 ft. From China. Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush.

S. reevesiana lanceata (Reeves Double). 4 to 8 ft. Large, round clusters of double white flowers cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

Above four Spireas:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	\$.50	\$4.50
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	.40	3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00



Spiraea reevesiana

You Add Attractiveness to Any Shrub Setting With a Few Broad-leaved Evergreens.

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIREAS—Continued

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). 4 to 6 ft. A beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. In autumn the leaves assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing. Native to China and Japan. For hedge grade plants, see page 26.

Each 10		Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.	\$.60 \$5.00	18 to 24 in.	\$.35 \$3.00
2 to 2½ ft. ....	.45 4.00	12 to 18 in. ....	.25 2.00

PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. 3 to 5 ft. A remarkably free-flowering shrub with upright branches. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. Flowers rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

S. billardi (Billard Spirea). 4 to 6 ft. A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

S. froebeli (Froebel Spirea). 3 to 5 ft. Fine, free-growing sort. Rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage is tinted dark red.

S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spirea). 3 to 5 ft. Flowers white. Commences to bloom early in April. Dwarf growth.

Above four Spiraea:		Each 10	
24 to 30 in.		\$.50	\$4.00
18 to 24 in. ....		.35	3.00
12 to 18 in. ....		.25	2.00

STACHYURUS

Stachyurus praecox. 12 ft. Flowering shrub from Japan producing bell-shaped yellow flowers in racemes to 3 inches long. Greenish yellow fruit. Blooms in February and March.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	18 to 24 in.	\$.50

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa (Cutleaf Stephanandra). 8 ft. A very graceful and desirable shrub from Japan and Korea, with spreading, drooping branches. Leaves serrated. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

Each 10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35 \$3.00

STEWARTIA

Stewartia monadelpha (Japanese Stewartia). In Japan growing to 80 ft. In cultivation perhaps a tall shrub. Large, single, white flowers with violet anthers in late spring.

Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00

SYMPHORICARPOS . Snowberry (St. Peter's Wort)

Symphoricarpos chenaultii. 3 ft. The most desirable Snowberry. Graceful; compact; small foliage. Bears fruit of white to pink color. Of hybrid origin.

S. racemosus (Common Snowberry). A very graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 ft. tall, with slender drooping branches. Flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months. A native to North America.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 ft. A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas. Purplish red berries, produced in great profusion, remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

Each 10	
All Symphoricarpos:	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50 \$4.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.25 2.00

SYRINGA . Lilac

Syringa persica laciniata (Cutleaf Persion Lilac). 6 ft. Foliage finely cut. Light purple blossoms in April have the customary lilac odor. Not attacked by diseases or insects.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). 20 ft. The well-known European variety so often seen at old homes.

Above Lilacs:		Each 10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.00	

FRUITLAND SPECIAL COLLECTION, No. 1

1 <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> , 12-18 in.	\$.25
1 <i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> , 2-3 ft. ....	.25
1 <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 18-24 in. ....	.35
1 <i>Exochorda</i> , 18-24 in. ....	.35
1 <i>Jasminum primulinum</i> , 18-24 in. ....	.40
1 <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> , 18-24 in. ....	.35
1 <i>Forsythia</i> , 18-24 in. ....	.25

Regular Value\$2.20

All for
\$1⁸⁵



Spiraea froebeli

VIBURNUM . Snowball

Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball). 8 ft. Large, globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite. From Asia.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 8 ft. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

All Viburnums:		Each 10	
2 to 3 ft., branched	\$.50	\$4.00	
18 to 24 in., branched .....	.35	3.00	

VITEX . Chaste or Hemp Tree

Vitex agnus castus (Lilac Chaste Tree). 10 ft. This is a valuable large shrub, growing tree-like in the South. A native to Southern Europe. Handsome, aromatic foliage. Lilac-blue flowers on long spikes freely produced in late June, lasting about a month.

V. agnus castus alba (White Chaste Tree). 10 ft. Same as above, but with white flowers.

V. negundo incisa (Chinese Chaste Tree). 15 ft. A Chinese shrub, with deeply cut foliage; pale blue flowers in terminal spikes in July.

All Vitex:		Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	18 to 24 in.	\$.50

WEIGELA . Diervilla

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. Among the best of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela hybrida candida (Snow Weigela). 6 ft. Pure white. Excellent.

W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. 6 ft. Flowers deep carmine-red. Profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

W. hybrida, Mt. Blane. 6 ft. Blooms similar to *Candida*, except that flowers at first are white, later turning to light pink.

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). 6 ft. Flowers are light pink. Compact grower; free bloomer.

W. rosea variegata. 6 ft. Flowers pink. Foliage white and green variegated.

All Weigelas:		Each 10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.00	
18 to 24 in. ....	.25	2.00	

Fruitland Grown Trees for Shade and Flower

"I Think I Shall Never See a Poem as Lovely as a Tree"

FRUITLAND NURSERIES, realizing that here in the South it is almost imperative that we have shade trees, grows an unusually large variety. Certain of these varieties will not grow tall enough for much shade, their merits being beautiful foliage, as in the Red Leaf Maple; lovely flowers in the Dogwoods; tall screens or accents with the Lombardy Poplars. With FRUITLAND trees you may have wonderful shade; magnificent flowers; glorious autumn coloring in foliage and fruit, and the grotesque with certain weeping trees.

The figures after each name denote ultimate height of plant.

Acacia (Mimosa). See Albizzia.

ACER . Maple

Acer palmatum atropurpureum (Japanese Red-Leaf Maple). 25 ft. Foliage and shoots colored bronzy-red. Should be planted in a moist position where it will not receive the hot afternoon sun. Rather a shrub in the South. Each \$3.00
18 to 24 in. 2.00
15 to 18 in. 2.00

ALBIZZIA . Mimosa

Albizzia julibrissin (Acacia julibrissin: Silk Tree). 20 ft. A rapid-growing tree with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head. Foliage fine and feathery. The large heads of pink flowers are borne at tips of branches the middle of May and continue for several weeks. A native to Persia and Japan, but naturalized in the South.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	

ALEURITES . Tung-oil Tree

Aleurites fordii. 30 ft. A medium-sized tree indigenous to central China. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sandy loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of thirty years or more. Its apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes.



Aleurites fordii

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft.	.75	6.50
4 to 5 ft.	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00

FRUITLAND GROWN TREES ARE BETTER

It pays to plant our nursery-grown trees instead of trees dug up in the woods. Our trees have well-developed tops and roots. They look well and grow well, which cannot be said of the spindling forest seedlings.

AMYGDALUS . Flowering Peach

During March the Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored, double flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. Perfectly hardy, thriving in any soil in which other Peaches grow.

Amygdalus persica albo-plena . 12 ft. White; double.	
A. persica carnea flore-plena . 12 ft. Pink; double.	
A. persica rubro-plena . 12 ft. Red; double.	
All Amygdalus:	Each 10
1-yr., 4 to 5 ft., extra heavy	\$.85 \$8.00
1-yr., 3 to 4 ft., well branched	.65 6.00

CERCIS . American Redbud

Cercis canadensis. 30 ft. A fast-growing, round-headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 ft.	.50	4.50
4 to 5 ft.	.35	3.00

CERASUS (Flowering Cherry). See **Prunus**.

CORNUS . Dogwood

Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). 40 ft. The native, large, white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft., well branched	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.75	6.50
2 to 3 ft., branched	.50	4.50

C. florida plena (Double White-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft. Very rare and scarce.	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft. Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of blooms, making it a most effective tree for single specimens on the lawn, and for mass planting with a background of tall evergreens. It is considered one of our outstanding flowering trees.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	1.00

"There's not a pair
of legs so thin,
There's not a head
so thick;
There's not a hand
so weak and white,
Nor yet a heart so
sick—
But it can find some
job that's crying
to be done,
For the Glory of the
Garden glorieth
everyone."
—Rudyard Kipling.



Albizzia

Plant More Trees for Flowers and Shade.

KOELREUTERIA . Golden Rain Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. 25 ft. An ornamental shade tree from China. The leaves are broad and flat, coarsely toothed on the edges, and carried in flat heads. When the foliage first opens in spring it is dull red, later turning to dark green. The latter part of May large clusters of yellow flowers are produced for about three weeks—completely covering the head of the tree. The flowers are followed by round seed-pods, making the tree attractive after the bloom disappears.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	6.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	4.00

If you want a fine winter lawn, plant our Rye Grass seed or Fruitland Evergreen Lawn Grass seed. To get the best results this should be planted by December 1st.

LIRIODENDRON . Tulip Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 200. A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape. Foliage broad and glossy. Flowers yellowish green, tulip-shape. Valuable for street and lawn planting and for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50

MAGNOLIA

M. acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 100 ft. Beautiful native pyramidal tree with very large bluish green leaves about 10 inches long.

2 to 3 ft. 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

Magnolia liliflora (Chinese Purple Magnolia). 25 ft. Makes a small tree of compact growth. Large, purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and scattering blooms the entire summer.

M. liliflora nigra (Purplish Red Magnolia). 25 ft. Flowers several shades darker than *M. liliflora*. A free bloomer, commencing in March and blooming spasmodically during the entire summer.

Above two Magnolias:	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.75	
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	
18 to 24 in.	1.00	

M. soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). 25 ft. Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with pink, borne in March.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	

M. stellata (Star Magnolia). 8 to 10 ft. Shrub or small tree having very fragrant star-shaped white flowers. Quite hardy and very free-flowering. It begins to bloom when hardly 2 feet high.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00	
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	
18 to 24 in.	3.00	

EVERGREEN MAGNOLIAS. See page 18.

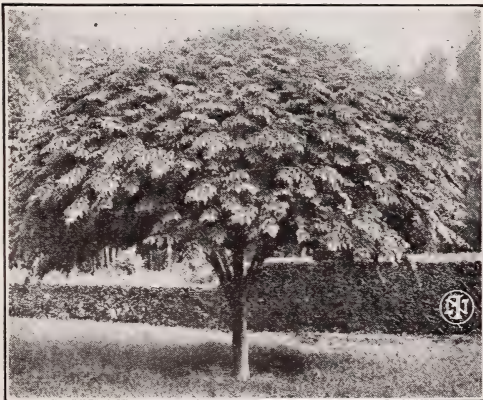
MALUS . Flowering Crab-Apple

The Flowering Crab can be planted as specimens on the lawn or in masses, either in the border or open lawn.

Malus ioensis bechteli (Bechtel Double-flowering Crab). 8 ft. The flowers of this sweet-scented Crab resemble small pink roses. Very hardy and good for individual planting. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each.

M. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). 8 ft. Single, carmine flowers that fade to a light pink. Very showy.

M. floribunda. 8 ft. Single; pink; early. Spreading. Yellow fruit slightly tinted red.



Texas Umbrella Tree

M. halliana parkmani (Parkman Flowering Crab). 8 ft. Rose-colored buds and pinkish white flowers when open. Dwarf habit. A good variety for group and mass planting.

M. scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). 8 to 10 ft. Tall, upright grower, with small, pink flowers in great profusion.

M. spectabilis (Chinese Double-flowering Crab). 8 ft. A small-sized tree, producing a wealth of delicate, double pink flowers in early April.

Above 5 Malus:	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	



Koelreuteria

MELIA . China Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree). 25 ft. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a denser spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Ideal for dog kennels and poultry yards. Flowers fragrant purple in April.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft., heavy, branched	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
5 to 6 ft., well branched	1.50	12.50	100.00

MORUS . Mulberry

Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). 10 ft. A beautiful and hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks and cemeteries. 5 to 7 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

NYSSA . Black Gum

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo; Sour or Black Gum). 100 ft. A native tree of robust habit, growing naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green, in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it most desirable. Fruit dark blue.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50

OAK. See *Quercus*.

PLATANUS . Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane Tree; Sycamore). 80 ft. The well-known variety extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS . Poplar

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact, and rapid-growing-tree, extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where a formal effect is wanted.

P. simoni fastigiata (Simon Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. A remarkable variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar. Of pyramidal habit, resembling the Lombardy, but making a more pleasing impression. A rapid grower.

All Populus:	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00

PRUNUS . Flowering Cherry and Plum

Prunus avium plena (Double-flowering Cherry). 10 to 20 ft. In early spring it produces a wealth of double, pure white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches. Flower resembles a miniature rose.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.50

P. cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). 10 to 20 ft. The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until mid-winter. We cannot endorse it too highly. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each; \$6.50 for 10.

P. pendula rosea (Japanese Weeping Cherry). 10 to 20 ft. In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single, rose-pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.
5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

QUERCUS . Oak

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted and, therefore, have a good root system. Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted, otherwise there is danger of the tree dying. The average person considers the Oak a very slow-growing shade tree. Fortunately, this is not the case, as growth is as rapid on these trees, considering their longevity, as it is on the average shade tree.

EVERGREEN OAKS. See page 20.

Quercus alba (White Oak). 50 to 100 ft. A beautiful variety with spreading branches, broad, open head, and light gray bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple tint in fall. One of our finest Oaks, and very desirable for street and lawn planting.



Japanese Magnolia



Weeping Mulberry

Q. nigra (Water Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Too well known to need description.

Q. palustris (Pink Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Tree shapely and symmetrical. Leaves are a beautiful shade of green, in autumn turning to a brilliant scarlet. One of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

Q. phellos (Willow Oak) 50 to 80 ft. A graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Hardy from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

All Quercus:	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00

SALIX . Willow

Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). 40 ft. Graceful, pendulous Chinese tree. More beautiful than *S. japonica*, but occasionally injured by late spring frost.

S. babylonica annularis (crispa). Unusual spiral curled leaves.

S. japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). 40 ft. An improvement on *S. babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, thus protecting it from the injuries of late frost.

All Salix:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00

TAXODIUM . Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress). 80 ft. A tall-growing native tree with a broad, pyramidal-shaped head and fine, feathery foliage.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	17.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.50

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

ULMUS . Elm

Ulmus pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). 50 ft. Introduced from China. Rapid grower and far superior to *U. americana*. Very hardy and disease-resistant.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	7.50

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

Shade and Ornamental Trees Add to the Healthful Conditions of Your Property.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

A Specialty of Fruitland Nurseries

Nowhere in the South can one find such an array of Beautiful
Broad-Leaved Evergreens as at Fruitlands.



A view of some of our Broad-leaved Evergreens.

MODERN home-plantings cannot be considered as complete—or hardly begun—if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broad-leaved Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in winter when warmth and color are demanded. There is need for them in all plantings, particularly in the outdoor living-room where they lay great claim to everyday beauty.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES has an unusually large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. The plants are frequently transplanted, carefully pruned, and given plenty of space to develop into stately, vigorous, and healthy specimens. Some varieties do not transplant successfully from the open ground, and therefore these are carefully grown in pot-form, thus assuring success when removed to your home.

The figure after each name denotes ultimate height of plant.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). 6 to 8 ft. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and has been grown successfully in sheltered positions in Massachusetts. Even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., specimens	\$.75	\$6.50
2 to 3 ft., strong, from open ground.....	.60	5.00
18 to 24 in., strong, from open ground.....	.40	3.50
12 to 18 in., strong, from open ground.....	.25	2.00

For hedge grade, see page 26.

ACACIA . Opopanax

Acacia farnesiana (Sweet Acacia). 20 ft. A popular Southern plant, with thorny branches and very small leaflets. The fragrant flowers, which look like yellow balls, are produced freely in February and March. A popular Northern greenhouse plant, where it blooms freely all winter. Strong, potted plants. \$1.00 each.

FRUITLAND SPECIAL COLLECTION, No. 2

3 Spirea thunbergi, 18-24 in.....	\$1.05	All For \$1.95
2 Abelia grandiflora, 12-18 in.....	.50	
1 Thuja orientalis aurea, 12-15 in.....	.75	
Regular Value	\$2.30	

ARBUTUS . Strawberry Tree

Arbutus unedo. 10 ft. A beautiful evergreen from Ireland, producing white, bell-shaped flowers in the summer, followed in the winter by orange and red fruits that resemble strawberries.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$2.00
12 to 18 in.	1.00

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida. A stemless plant. Leaves 2½ ft. long and 4 in. across. A Chinese plant, belonging to the Lily family. Ideal for porch or window boxes. Will stand rough usage and dense shade. Needs very little light.

Clumps, 8 to 10 leaves.....	Each \$.75
Clumps, 4 to 7 leaves.....	.50

AUCUBA . Gold-Dust Tree

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. In the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens as they are seldom injured by smoke or noxious gases. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window-boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba japonica (Japanese Aucuba). 8 ft. A strong-growing variety with large, dark glossy leaves.

A. japonica variegata (Gold-Dust Tree). 8 ft. Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres, window-boxes, and mass planting.

Both Aucubas:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

NOTE—In many varieties of broad-leaved evergreens we have larger sizes than those listed in catalog. Write for prices.



Arbutus

Have Your Planting Well Planned.

AZALEAS

AZALEA INDICA . Indica Azaleas

FRUITLAND NURSERIES, being at the northern limit where Indica Azaleas may be grown out of doors successfully, makes our plants much more hardy than the rapid grown Azaleas from the coast and Gulf. We quote a letter from one of our customers in northern Louisiana: "I have found Azaleas from your place to be the only ones to have come through the freeze uninjured. Please quote me on 100 Iveryana."

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open ground in the South, and by carefully selecting varieties a continuous supply of blooms may be had from January to May. Planted in masses of solid or well-contrasting colors, a pleasing effect is secured.

To get the best results, Azaleas should be planted in a slightly shaded location, and particular attention should be given to protecting them from the hot afternoon sun. The soil should contain an abundance of leaf-mold, peat, and sand, and should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil. Mulching with decayed leaves, preferably those of hardwood trees, is a distinct advantage. If the plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins; keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots into the open ground in a shady situation.



A group of Azalea indica (Fruitland) at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah T. Clarke, Augusta, Ga.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES' AZALEAS are more compact, giving you more flowers, making them ideal for pot culture.

Native host plants and a lack of water will subject Azaleas to attacks of red spider and lace fly. These insects usually hatch in May, and the plant should be sprayed with Black-Leaf 40 at the rate of 2 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon water, and 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls of soapflakes to each gallon to act as a spreader. If the plants are seriously infested, spray at intervals of ten days, but usually a spraying in May and again in September will control the pests. Be sure that the underside of the leaf is thoroughly wet with the material. Immediately after new growth begins in spring, a few leaves will have "apples" on them; these cause no material damage, but should be picked off.

Peat is a splendid mulch for Azalea-beds, as it retains the moisture. No cultivation is required, for the roots are very near the surface of the soil.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties, and in the sizes here indicated.

PINK AND SALMON COLORS

Croemina, tall, early, soft pink. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.
Duc de Rohan, medium, midseason, salmon. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.

Duke of Wellington, medium, late, salmon. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.
Elegans Superba, tall, midseason, large pink. 12-15 in. only.

George Franc, medium, early, pink. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.
Milioni, medium, late, clear pink. 12-15 in. and 15-18 in. only.
Model de Marc, medium, late, clear pink. 12-15 in. and 15-18 in. only.

Salmon Pink, dwarf, very late, and hardy. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.

Wm. Bull, tall, midseason, double brickdust. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.

RED, including Orange-red and Deep Pinks

Brilliant, tall, late, carmine. 6-8 in. to 12-15 in.
Coccinea Major, dwarf, late, orange-red. 6-8 in. to 12-15 in.
Glory of Sunninghill, dwarf, very late, scarlet. 6-8 in. to 12-15 in.

Pride of Dorking, tall, late, cerise-red. 6-8 in. to 12-15 in.
Praestantissima, tall, midseason, deep pink. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.
Prince of Orange, medium, late, orange-scarlet. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.

LAVENDER

Formosa, tall, midseason, lilac. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.
Phoenicea, medium, late, lavender. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.
Violacea Rubra, tall, wine-red, late. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.
Vittata Fortunei Purpurea, tall, early, lavender, hardy. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.

VARIEGATED

Criterion, dwarf, late, pink and white. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.
Iveryana, dwarf, late, variable, pink and white, sometimes solid. 6-8 in. to 15-18 in.

Mme. Dominique Vervaine, tall, midseason, white, lavender pink throat. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.

Mme. Margottin, medium, late, almost solid white with few pink dots. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.

Vittata Fortunei, tall, very early, one of the hardiest and best. Colors resemble peppermint candy. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.

WHITE

Flag of Truce, medium, midseason, double white waved petals. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.

Indica Alba, tall, early, and hardy. 6-8 in. to 12-15 in.

Supreme, tall, late, white. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft.

In addition to this select list of varieties, we grow in limited quantities all of the varieties which are satisfactory in this latitude, and invite requests for varieties not listed above.

PRICES OF INDICA AZALEAS

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	8.50
8 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.50
6 to 8 in. ....	.35	3.00

AZALEA KAEMPFERI

Azalea kaempferi (Japanese Azalea). A beautiful variety introduced by the horticultural collector, E. H. Wilson. It is very free flowering, perfectly hardy and a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in. ....	.75	6.00
10 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.00

AZALEA KURUME

Azalea Obtusum Japonicum

The parent plant of these charming, handsome, hardy Azaleas came from the sacred Mount Kirishima in Japan. They have been cultivated for about 100 years in the city of Kurume, on the Island of Kyushu in Japan, but it has been only for a few years that we, in America, have had the pleasure of knowing these exquisite flowers. Height 3 ft.

Amoena. Small, bronzy foliage, hose-in-hose, claret flowers. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters; very prominent stamens. Small, glossy green foliage. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

FRUITLAND AZALEA COLLECTION, No. 5

1 Azalea Hinodegiri, 8-10 in....	\$.75
1 Azalea Coral Bells, 8-10 in....	.75
1 Azalea Indica Iveryana, 8-12 in....	.60
1 Azalea Indica Vittata Fortunei, 8-12 in. ....	.60
1 Azalea Indica George Franc, 8-12 in. ....	.60

**SPECIAL
PRICE**

\$295

Regular Value\$3.30

We Give in Every Purchase the Best Your Money Can Buy.

AZALEAS—Continued

Christmas Cheer. Hose-in-hose; crimson. Midseason. 6 to 8 in. to 12 to 15 in.
Coral Bells. Hose-in-hose; pink. Early. 6 to 8 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage. 6 to 8 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Flame. Brilliant red, with coppery suffusion; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy foliage. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Hinodegiri. Single; red. Late. 6 to 8 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Hinomayo. Single; salmon; larger flowers than the others. Said to be not a true Kurume; midseason. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Pink Pearl. Hose-in-hose; delicate apple-blossom-pink. Late. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Salmon Queen. Lovely shade of salmon-pink, with large individual flowers. Hose-in-hose type. Light green foliage. 6 to 8 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Snow (Swan). Hose-in-hose; white. Midseason. 6 to 8 in. to 10 to 12 in.

All Kurume Azaleas:

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 15 in.	1.50	12.50
10 to 12 in.	1.00	9.00
8 to 10 in. ....	.75	6.50
6 to 8 in. ....	.50	4.50

BERBERIS . Barberry

Berberis atropurpurea. 6 ft. A very handsome, densely branched plant, having dark green leaves and bright yellow flowers in March. Introduced from western China by the late E. H. Wilson.

B. pruinosa. 6 ft. Vigorous growing shrub with long spiny foliage, and conspicuous berries covered with a whitish bloom.

Above Berberis:	Each
24 to 30 in.	\$2.50
18 to 24 in.	1.75
15 to 18 in.	1.25
12 to 15 in. ....	.75

BUXUS . Box

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). 25 ft. Sheared in pyramidal form, suitable for boxes or urns. Each

18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
B. sempervirens suffruticosa	(Truedwarf Box).
We have a nice lot of these popular plants in sizes suitable for boxes, urns and hedges. Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$18.50
12 to 15 in.	12.50
10 to 12 in.	9.00

See page 26 for these plants in edging grade.



Chandleri Elegans

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

One of Fruitland's Specialties

IT is with considerable satisfaction that we look back over the history of Fruitland Nurseries and note that we were among the pioneers in introducing the exquisite *Camellia japonica* to Southern gardens. Even today it is a common thing to find Camellias fifty to sixty years old that originally came from our nurseries. Camellias, familiarly known as "Japonicas," are important plants in Southern gardens, and Fruitland Nurseries have given special attention to propagating the older varieties, as well as selecting the desirable new introductions. At the present time we grow about 80 distinct sorts, and never before in the history of the firm have we had such a superb collection. Because of the scarcity of certain varieties we have only a few plants on hand and these are not here listed.

Should you not know the name of the variety that you wish, please send us a flower so that we may be able to indicate whether the variety is in our collection or not. We have been very successful in pleasing our customers and hundreds of orders of this kind are filled each season.

CULTURE OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA

Camellias will grow in full sun if protected for the first few summers with a lattice frame. However, an ideal place for planting is where the plants get only a half day's sun. Do not plant in full shade, as they will not blossom as freely. In planting, the holes should be dug large. If the soil is not fertile, use the following mixture: one-half good garden soil; one-fourth well-rotted cow manure; one-fourth peat or leaf-mold, well mixed. After planting, mulch with half-rotted leaves or peat. Each spring Camellias should be fertilized with well-rotted cow manure, bone-meal and Vigoro or Loma. Always keep the plants well mulched and watered. The first two summers after planting are very trying on the plants and often prove disastrous unless these two simple things are done; watering and mulching.

The foliage is sometimes attacked by a scale insect, which may be readily controlled by spraying in January with Scalecide—1 part to 15 parts water. This sometimes burns the foliage, and if this is objectionable, use Garden Volck at rate of 1 part to 40 parts in summer; 1 part to 20 parts in winter. In spraying be sure to wet the underside of leaves. These spray materials may be found on page 42 of our Catalog.

Group No. 1

- Alba Plena.** Double perfect white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
- Chandleri Elegans.** Semi-double deep pink and white, loose peony center. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
- Cliviana.** Solid pink, peony form. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.
- Colletti Maculata.** Semi-double blood red and white. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.
- Frau Minna Seidel** (Pink Perfection). Double shell pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
- Gunelli.** Semi-double deep pink, occasionally dotted white. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.
- Herme.** Semi-double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

A TRIO OF UNUSUAL VARIETIES

Daikagura. Semi-double deep pink. Begins flowering in late fall, lasting until spring. Each
 15 to 18 in. \$3.00
 12 to 15 in. 2.00

Empress. Immense, semi-double, almost single, light pink flowers. Each
 24 to 30 in. \$6.00

Kumasaka. Formation of flower similar to Herme, but a solid deep pink. Each
 18 to 24 in. \$4.00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—Continued**Group No. 1—Continued**

Leana Superba. Large semi-double red. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Marchioness of Exeter. Double imbricated pink. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.	
Mrs. Fritz Sanders. Single, pure white. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.	
Noblissima. Semi-double, approaching loose peony white. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.	
Prince Albert. Pink and white, semi-double, approaching loose peony. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Prof. C. S. Sargent. Double crimson, peony-form. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Sacco Vera. Double pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Semi-Double Pink, Variety IX. Flowers similar to <i>C. reticulata</i> . 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	
Stiles Perfection. Semi-double or loose peony pink and white, often solid. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Tricolor Sieboldi. Semi-double variegated. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Variabilis. Semi-double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	
PRICES OF ALL GROUP 1	Each
24 to 30 in.	\$4.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00
15 to 18 in.	2.50
12 to 15 in.	1.50
8 to 12 in.	1.00

Group No. 2

Althaeiflora. Semi-Double, dark crimson. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	
Augustine Delfosse. Semi-double red and white. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	
Candidissima. Double white. Late. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.	
Feastl. Double pink and white, sometimes solid. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Harlequin. Very double peony-form, light pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Imbricata Rubraplena. Double deep carmine. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Louise Centurioni (Centiflora Alba). Double white. Late. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.	
Mathilda. Double imbricated, deep pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Mme. de Strekaloff. Semi-double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.	
Semi-Double Pink. Handsome deep pink. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	
Semi-Double Red. Similar to above, but color a deep crimson. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.	

Group No. 2—Continued

Tricolor Imbricata (Bella Ramona). Double red, rose and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Wilderi (Wilders Rose). Double, imbricated rose pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
PRICES OF ALL GROUP 2	Each
24 to 30 in.	\$3.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
12 to 15 in.	1.25
8 to 12 in. ....	.75

NOTE—In many varieties of Camellias we have larger size plants, not listed in our catalog. Write for prices.

Group No. 3

Bonomiana. Double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Comte de Comer. Double white, pink streaks. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Double Pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Double Red. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Double Variegated. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
Double White. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.	
PRICES OF GROUP 3	Each
24 to 30 in.	\$2.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
12 to 15 in. ....	.75
8 to 12 in. ....	.50

TWO RARE AND OUTSTANDING VARIETIES

GIGANTEA. Very large, thick, dark green foliage, with semi-double red and white flowers.	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$3.00
8 to 12 in.	2.00
MATHOTIANA RUBRA. Handsome, shining foliage and enormous double flowers opening to semi-double red.	Each
15 to 18 in.	\$3.00
12 to 15 in.	2.00

CAMELLIA SASANQUA—10 Ft.

This Japanese species is one of our handsomest fall-blooming evergreens. Foliage rather smaller than *C. japonica*, and the plant is of more rapid growth. Blossoms here in October and November.

Single Pink. Flowers resemble the Pink Cherokee Rose.

Snow-on-the-Mountain. Semi-double white.

Price on both Sasanquas	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00
8 to 12 in. ....	.75

CERASUS caroliniana. See *Laurocerasus*.



Camellia Japonica

FRUITLAND JAPONICA COLLECTION, No. 6

1 Camellia Japonica—Double Pink, 12-15 in. ....	.75
1 Camellia Japonica—Double White, 12-15 in. ....	.75
1 Camellia Japonica—Double Red, 12-15 in. ....	.75
1 Camellia Japonica—Double Variegated, 12-15 in. ....	.75

SPECIAL PRICE
\$2⁶⁵

Regular Value\$3.00

CINNAMOMUM . Camphor Tree

Cinnamomum camphora. 40 ft. A native to China and Japan. Hardy in the far South where it makes a sizeable tree. At Augusta it frequently freezes to the ground, but will come out and make rapid growth in one season. Each
Strong plants from pots.....\$.50

CLEYERA

Cleyera ochracea (C. japonica). 20 ft. A slow-growing plant related to the Camellias and requiring the same treatment. New foliage reddish, turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits which are retained all winter. One of the better evergreens, and all too little used. Native to Japan. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. specimens	\$5.00	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.00

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster francheti. 6 ft. Evergreen in South, but not hardy in North. Pinkish flowers in clusters, followed by orange-red fruit which is retained all winter.

C. salicifolia. 6 ft. A native of China. One of the most satisfactory tall-growing, evergreen Cotoneasters for the South. Corymbs of white flowers in April, followed by red fruits which ripen in October, make this a most striking plant.

Above two Cotoneasters:	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	
12 to 15 in., from pots.....	.75	

C. horizontalis (Rockspray; Prostrate Cotoneaster). 3 ft. A most satisfactory spreading plant suitable for terraces, walls, and rock-gardens. Pink blossoms, followed by brilliant red fruits throughout the winter.

C. microphylla. 3 ft. A low-growing prostrate shrub. Dark green, oval leaves. Bright red fruit.	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in., from pots.....	.75	6.50

We can also supply, in limited numbers, a variety of the newer introduced Cotoneasters, such as *Lactea*, *Salicifolia floccosa*, and other scarcer kinds. If interested, we shall be glad to furnish further information.

ELAEAGNUS . Japan Oleaster

Elaeagnus pungens. 10 to 15 ft. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath; margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January. A beautiful shrub.

E. pungens Fruitlandi. 10 to 15 ft. A variety originated at our Nursery. Evidently a cross of *E. macrophylla* and *E. pungens simoni*. Leaves large, pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens.

E. pungens reflexa (Climbing Elaeagnus). 10 to 15 ft. Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

E. pungens simoni (Simon's Oleaster). 10 to 15 ft. Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Plant compact in growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit.

E. pungens variegata. 10 to 15 ft. Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces, in March, fruit about size of Cranberry.

All Above Elaeagnus:	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

FRUITLAND'S SPECIAL COLLECTION, No. 7

1 Abelia, 18-24 in.	\$.40
1 Cleyera ochracea, 18-24 in.	1.00
1 Nandina, 15-18 in.	1.25
1 Ligustrum japonicum, 18-24 in.	1.00
1 Gardenia, 18-24 in.	1.00

Regular Value\$4.65

**SPECIAL
PRICE**

\$4.30



Gardenia

**ERIOBOTRYA . Loquat
(Japan Medlar)**

Eriobotrya japonica. 15 ft. This Chinese evergreen is very striking, having thick corrugated leaves to 1 ft. long. Fragrant flowers in panicles produced in December and January. Here it seldom sets fruit. Each

5 to 6 ft., specimens	\$6.50
4 to 5 ft., specimens	5.00
2 to 3 ft., compact	1.50
18 to 24 in., compact	1.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Burning Bush). 8 ft. Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

E. japonicus aureovariegatus (Gold-spot Burning Bush; Golden Euonymus). 8 ft. A beautiful variety, with leaves variegated green and gold. Very striking plant.

E. patens (Sieboldiana). 10 ft. A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries.

.....	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.75	6.50

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. 15 ft. A South American gray foliaged shrub; hardy from Augusta southwards. Brilliant crimson and white flowers, with golden anthers, produced freely in June. Each
15 to 18 in.\$1.50

GARDENIA . Cape Jasmine

Very popular evergreen shrub with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large, fragrant, white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. 6 ft. Very large, white, fragrant flowers in middle of May. Foliage glossy.

G. fortunei (Fortune Cape Jasmine). 6 ft. Flowers larger than those of *G. florida*.

All Gardenias:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.75	6.50

You Will Succeed If You Use Fruitland Plants.

GORDONIA . Loblolly Bay

Gordonia lasianthus. 40 ft. A fine native evergreen tree with large dark green, shiny leaves. White flowers similar to the magnolias, are borne freely on young trees.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in.	1.00	
12 to 18 in. ....	.75	

HESPERALOE

Hesperaloe parviflora. 2 ft. The so-called "Red Yucca." A native of Texas; hardy in the southeastern states. Rosy-red flowers on top of stems 3 to 4 ft. tall. Begins flowering in May.

2-yr.	Each	
	\$.50	

ILEX . Holly

"Again at Christmas did we weave
The Holly round the Christmas Hearth."

We find the Holly one of the most cosmopolitan of plants, being distributed over North America, Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). 40 ft. This variety is good only near the coast where there is ample moisture. Berries red.

15 to 18 in.	Each	
	\$2.00	

I. cassine angustifolia. 20 ft. A narrow leaf native Holly having quantities of small red berries in the winter. Ideal for hedges. See page 26 for hedge plants.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00

I. cassine myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaf Holly). 10 ft. Very small dark green leaves. Rather large, bright red berries freely produced. Ideal for planting in bogs or where too wet for other plants to grow.

I. myrtifolia lowei. Same as above but with yellow berries. Above two Hollies: Each 10

12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$6.50
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I. cornuta (Horned Holly). 12 ft. A Chinese species discovered the middle of the last century by the late Robert Fortune. Leaves shining green; usually with five sharp spines. Growth compact and pyramidal. Fruit or berries are the largest of any Holly in cultivation.

I. cornuta bufordi (Buford's Holly). 15 ft. A variety of the above, with few or no spines. Of more rapid growth than the above type. Above two Hollies:

	Each	18 to 24 in.	2.50
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	15 to 18 in.	2.00

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). 4 ft. A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is very desirable for hedge-planting. Berries black.

	Each	
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
15 to 18 in., very bushy.....	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in., very bushy.....	1.00	8.50
10 to 12 in. ....	.75	6.00

I. glabra (Inkberry). 8 ft. Native blackberried variety. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.00
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I. integra (Othera japonica). 20 ft. This Japanese species is the most distinct of the Hollies, having light green, oval, spineless leaves. Red berries produced on large plants.

	Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	9.00

I. latifolia (Tarajo or Magnolia-leaved Holly). 25 ft. This is the largest foliage of any Holly, having leaves as large and as lustrous as the Southern Magnolia, growing in the southern part of Japan to trees 50 or 60 feet tall. In cultivation it will perhaps reach half this height. Very rare.

15 to 18 in.	Each	
	\$2.00	

I. opaca (American Holly). 50 ft. Well-known native tree, having red berries.

4 to 5 ft., specimens..	\$5.00	2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00

I. opaca xanthocarpa (Yellow-berried variety of above). Each 10

12 to 15 in.	\$1.00	
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I. vomitoria (Yaupon). 20 ft. A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps. Small red berries freely produced. Ideal for hedges. See page 26 for hedge plants.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00

ILLICIUM . Anise Tree

Illicium anisatum (Japanese Anise Tree). 15 ft. A handsome evergreen with broad, light green leaves which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	8.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.00

KALMIA . American Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 10 to 12 ft. A beautiful, native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

	Each	
18 to 24 in., extra-strong clumps.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 18 in., extra-strong clumps.....	1.50	12.50

LAUROCERASUS . Cherry-Laurel

Laurocerasus caroliniana (*Prunus caroliniana*; Carolina Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes.

	Each	
All plants from open ground.	10	
4 to 5 ft., heavy, bushy, B.&B.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft., heavy, bushy, B.&B.....	2.25	20.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, bushy, B. R.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 in., bushy, B. R.....	.50	4.50

Sheared Plants: Each 10

4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	\$6.00
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3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	4.00
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2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	3.00
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See page 26 for hedge plants.

L. officialis (English Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft. The principal merits are great vigor and beautiful, broad, shining foliage, easy cultivation, thriving in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 3 ft., bushy	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in., bushy	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in., bushy	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in., bushy ....	.75	6.50



Laurocerasus caroliniana
(sheared plant)

LIGUSTRUM . Privet

PLEASE NOTE that heretofore Ligustrum japonicum and Ligustrum lucidum have been incorrectly named. That which was called Japonicum is really Lucidum, and that called Lucidum is Japonicum. The Lucidum is tall growing, and the Japonicum is low growing.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES is happy that they were the first nursery in America to correct this error. Ligustrums are a group of plants which are indispensable to Southern plantings.

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). 15 ft. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety.

L. japonicum macrophyllum. 15 ft. A handsome variety with dark green, leathery, Camellia-like leaves.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft., well branched.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft., well branched.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	1.00	9.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, bare roots.....	.75	6.50
12 to 15 in., well branched, bare roots.....	.50	4.50

L. japonicum coriaceum. 10 ft. Unique and slow growing, with curling, stiff, dark green foliage.

L. lucidum (Glossy Privet). 25 ft. A handsome, broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles, followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, or trimmed into pyramidal, standard, or other forms.

L. lucidum aureum (Golden Privet). 25 ft. Same as **L. lucidum**, except that the leaves are golden.

Above two Ligustrums:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., specimens	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	1.00	8.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched bare roots.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 in., well branched bare roots.....	.50	4.50

L. lucidum Standards. 8 ft. These trees have heads trained on a single stem, suitable for tubs or formal planting.

Each 18 to 24 in. heads, 3 to 4 ft. stems.....\$2.50

L. lucidum excelsum superbum (Silverleaf Privet). 20 ft. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection. In winter the dark purple berries are very effective.

L. lucidum marginatum aureum (Goldleaf Privet). 20 ft. A vigorous-growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries, combined with the yellow foliage, make a very striking effect.

Above two Ligustrums:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., bushy specimens	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft., bushy specimens	2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	1.50	12.50

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

Lonicera belgica (Dutch Woodbine). 6 ft. Pink flowers in great profusion in spring; blooms again in late summer and continues until frost. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Of semi-climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). 50 ft. The grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., B & B.....	\$6.50	
5 to 6 ft., B & B.....	5.00	
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.50

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be removed, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted and have finely branched roots.

MAHONIA . Holly Grape

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape). 6 ft. A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves and yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

M. bealei (Leatherleaf Holly Grape). 6 ft. A Japanese Barberry. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets. Flowers yellow, in long spikes, during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

All Mahonias:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in. ....	.75	6.50

FRUITLAND SPECIAL COLLECTION No. 4

1 Abelia, 12-18 in.....	\$.25	SPECIAL PRICE \$275
1 Michelia fuscata, 12-15 in.....	.75	
1 Nandina, 12-15 in.	1.00	
1 Viburnum tinus, 12-15 in.....	1.00	
Regular Value		\$3.00



Ligustrum Japonicum

We Guarantee All Plants Shipped to Be True to Name, Vigorous and Healthy When Received.



Nerium

MICHELIA . Banana Shrub

Michelia fuscata (Magnolia fuscata; Banana Shrub). 20 ft. In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish white flowers, edged with maroon. The banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., specimens ..	\$5.00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	\$32.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	22.50
18 to 24 in., from pots.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in., from pots.	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in., from pots. ....	.75	6.50

MYRTUS . Myrtle

Myrtus communis (True Myrtle). 10 ft. South European, aromatic foliaged white summer flowering shrub. Tender here while young. Each 12 to 18 in. \$1.00

NANDINA . Heavenly Bamboo

Nandina domestica. 10 ft. In China this is considered one of their favorite plants, and justly so. It is extremely decorative all the year. In the spring and autumn the large compound leaves are tinged with red; in early summer the large panicles of white flowers, and in the winter, the crowning glory, terminal spikes of large bright red berries which are retained until the following spring. Hardy to Washington and on Long Island. This is a FRUITLAND NURSERY'S SPECIALTY.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., specimens ..	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00
18 to 24 in., specimens ..	1.50	12.50	100.00
15 to 18 in., specimens ..	1.25	10.00	90.00
12 to 15 in., bushy	1.00	9.00	
8 to 12 in., well branched .....	.75	6.50	

NERIUM . Oleander

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories. Height 15 ft.

NERIUM—Continued

Mme. Peyre. Very double; triple corolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink; double corolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.
Double Dark Red.
Double Yellow.
Double Peachblow.

All Neriums:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., from pots	\$1.00	\$8.50
18 to 24 in., from pots .....	.50	4.50

OSMANTHUS . Olive

Osmanthus fortunei (Fortune Olive; Holly-leaf Tea Olive). 25 ft. A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans; Sweet Olive; Tea Olive). 18 ft. Small, white flowers which emit a pleasing fragrance are produced in clusters. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable.

All Osmanthus:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50	\$22.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.50

Osmanthus fortunei also in larger sizes as follows:

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00	

PERSEA . Bay

Persea pubescens (Swamp Red-Bay). 50 ft. A native evergreen tree with aromatic, light green foliage. This is an unusual tree, as it is related to the tropical Avocado. Each 10 12 to 15 in. \$.75 \$6.50

PHOTINIA

Photinia glabra (Red Photinia). 18 ft. Very ornamental Japanese variety, which, by fortnightly pruning, will keep it constantly crimson foliaged. Good for hedges or for accent where a highly colored shrub is wanted. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 \$12.50

18 to 24 in. 1.00 8.50

P. serrulata. 20 ft. A large shrub or small tree. New growth reddish. Foliage serrate and slightly curled; about 6 in. long. Flowers in April; white, in large corymbs. Much planted in its native China.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3.75	
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that the assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.

PITTIOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira (Tobira Pittosporum). 10 ft. A fine, compact-growing shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

P. tobira variegatum (Variegated Pittosporum). 10 ft. Similar to *P. tobira* but with leaves beautifully margined white and of dwarf habit.

All Pittosporum:	Each	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50	15 to 18 in., well	
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	branched	1.50
18 to 24 in., heavy...	2.00	12 to 15 in., branched	1.00
		10 to 12 in., branched	.75
			8.50
			6.50

PYRACANTHA . Fire Thorn

Pyracanthas will be severely pruned before shipping, to facilitate transplanting.

Pyracantha angustifolia. 6 ft. A much-branched, spiny shrub with small linear leaves. Rich orange-red fruit which hangs on all winter. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

P. crenulata. 6 ft. Dense evergreen shrub having bright yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

P. gibbsi. 12 to 14 ft. A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous, hardy, and nearly spineless. In the autumn it bears large clusters of yellow berries which contrast admirably with the glossy, dark green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

P. gloriosa. 6 ft. A new, dwarf, spreading form of the Fire Thorn having small, light green foliage and bright orange berries. Seems to be resistant to insect and fungous diseases. Makes a satisfactory low hedge.

All preceding Pyracanthas:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in., open ground or pots.....	1.00	8.50

P. formosana (Koidzumi). 6 ft. Compact and fast grower. Small leaves and large red berries.

P. coccinea lalandi (Laland Fire Thorn). 15 ft. A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen Burning Bush. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter. May be trained against walls, buildings, and over arched gateways, making a pleasing effect.

P. gibbsi yunnanensis. 6 ft. A beautiful variety similar to *P. coccinea lalandi* but of a spreading, dwarfish habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of bright red berries. Shining green leaves.

Above three Pyracanthas:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

In addition to the above field-grown varieties, we can supply *Crenulata*, *Gloriosa*, *Gibbsi*, *Crenulata kansuensis*, *Coccinea lalandi*, *Gibbsi yunnanensis* and *Formosana* from 5-in. pots at \$1 each.



Pittosporum tobira



Pyracantha (Fire Thorn)

QUERCUS . Oak

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). 20 to 50 ft. Without doubt, this is the most beautiful Evergreen Oak ever introduced. Tree of medium growth, thriving in almost any soil.

Q. suber (Cork Oak). 20 to 50 ft. The Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. It thrives well here and is ornamental as well as useful. Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Above two Quercus:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., from pots.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 ft., from pots.....	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft., from pots.....	1.50	
18 to 24 in., from pots.....	1.00	
12 to 18 in., from pots.....	.75	

Q. laurifolia darlington (Evergreen Darlington Oak). 20 to 50 ft. A handsome form of Evergreen or Laurel-leaved Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species; popular wherever known.

Above two Quercus:	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	17.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50

Q. virginiana (Live Oak). 20 to 50 ft. The native Evergreen Oak of the South. Tall growing.

Above two Quercus:	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., B&B	\$3.00	
5 to 6 ft., B&B	2.00	\$17.50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	1.50	12.50

NOTE—If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all Evergreen Oaks are difficult to transplant, they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). 5 to 10 ft. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains. Travelers who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

R. maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron). 5 to 10 ft. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Bloom later than *R. catawbiense*.

All Rhododendrons:	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50

Rhododendrons are recommended for the mountain sections only. They do not succeed in limestone soil.

ROSMARINUS . Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. 4 ft. A shrubby evergreen from Europe with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves. One of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs.

We Will Gladly Give You the Benefit of Our Many Years' Experience.

ROSMARINUS—Continued

Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.50

RUSCUS . Butcher's Broom

Ruscus aculeatus. 3 ft. A unique, dwarf evergreen shrub from England, with acute or spiny, bract-like leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter. Strong plants, \$1 each.

THEA . Tea Plant

Thea sinensis. 20 ft. This is a native of India and China, where it is widely cultivated, as the leaves make the tea of commerce. Large shining leaves and fragrant single white blossoms are produced here in winter. Related to and sometimes considered a Camellia.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

TRACHYCARPUS . Palm

Trachycarpus excelsa. 12 ft. This Japanese Chusan Palm is the only palm which is hardy with us here. The leaves are fan-shaped, growing to 4 ft. wide. A very slow-growing plant.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.00	
18 to 24 in.	2.00	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	

VIBURNUM

Viburnum japonicum (Macrophyllum). Handsome Japanese species, being of compact growth, with lustrous shining leaves sometimes 6 in. long.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	

Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus). 10 ft. One of the hand-somest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs. The fragrant flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time. The buds, before opening, are bright red. A native to the Mediterranean region. Fine for hedges.

See page 26 for hedge plants.	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.75	6.50
8 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.50

YUCCA

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet or Dagger). 6 ft. The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped. Flowers creamy white in June and July.

	Each	10
5-yr.	\$1.00	\$8.00
4-yr. ....	.75	6.00
3-yr. ....	.50	4.00

Y. treculeana (Spanish Bayonet). 25 ft. Small tree from Mexico and Texas. Has clusters of white flowers on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long in April.

	Each	10
2-yr.	\$.50	

Your home landscape is a permanent fixture like your house and lot. It is important to do the initial planting right—and it is where we can help if you consult us.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Nearly all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and cut back. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Elaeagnus, Ilex, Laurocerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth, and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well-rotted leaves to depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.

TESTIMONIALS

Trees received 20th inst., in fine condition. Am well pleased. They are so well rooted.—Mrs. J. C. B., York, S. C., November 23, 1933.

Order received in perfect condition. Many thanks for the extra rose bush.—Mrs. J. C. W., Athens, Ga., November 24, 1933.

I must mention in conclusion that your catalogue is the most interesting among many I have examined—has the widest variety of fruits.—R. W. N., Demorest, Ga., November 20, 1933.

I want to thank you for the splendid Azalea bushes which arrived in excellent condition more than a week ago and were immediately set out. You are a most satisfactory firm to deal with.—Mrs. J. L. W., Tryon, N. C., November 28, 1933.

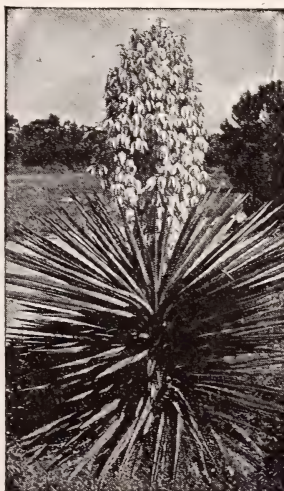
Many thanks for the more than the money's worth plants. I have always told the Northern residents here about you and have started several of your good customers to you. I recommend you because you are the best.—Mrs. L. I. G., Lugoff, S. C., January 27, 1933.

Inclosed 8c in stamps to cover balance due you on attached invoice. Shipment arrived in excellent condition. Thank you.—E. T. S., Spartanburg, S. C., March 12, 1934.

Please send me your latest catalogue. I was sorry to have to quit sending you flower orders, but my health would not permit my work. I consider your nursery the best in the flower business. The plants were fine and always came in good condition. Thanking you in advance for catalogue.—Mrs. R. W. H., Vicksburg, Miss.

I thank you for the nice substantial way you packed the roses I recently ordered.—Mrs. I. R., Monroe, Ga., May 19, 1934.

The Azaleas and other plants ordered from you recently arrived in splendid condition. Packing with your firm seems almost an art.—Mrs. H. E. G., Bamberg, S. C., May 16, 1934.



Yucca

Fruitland Nurseries Grow BEAUTIFUL CONIFERS

[Here at Augusta we have some of the most beautiful coniferous evergreens to be found. Wonderful soil, ideal climate, and expert growers make FRUITLAND conifers the best for you.]

EVERY day in the year the Evergreens have an important place in the landscape picture. In summer, the foliage enriches the color of shade trees and shrubs; in winter, when days are dull and gardens sleeping, the Evergreens show their forms and color-tones in a most appealing fashion, and when the new growth breaks in spring we know that King Winter has retreated and that the "Time of the singing of birds" is at hand.

To keep Coniferous Evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized annually. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had, sheep-manure and bonemeal



A block of *Cedrus deodara* and other conifers

are very satisfactory. Keep the soil loosened. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least 6 inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least 12 in. outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all conifers may be pruned, and thus kept shapely. The only species not usually pruned are *Pinus* and *Cephalotaxus*. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plant would be too formal and stiff during the winter if pruned later.

Very little spraying is necessary for Coniferous Evergreens—usually two sprayings of 16 tablespoonfuls of Fungi-Bordo and 2 teaspoonfuls of Black-Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungous and insect disease of these plants—one spraying in May or June and another in July or August.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground and are afterwards several times transplanted, and therefore have excellent root-systems.

The figures after each name denote ultimate height of plant.

ARBORVITAE. See Thuja.

BIOTA. See Thuja.

CEDRUS . Deodar Cedar

Cedrus deodara. 50 ft. The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree with glaucous green foliage and feathery spreading branches.

Perfectly adapted to this climate.		Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	.....	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 in.	.....	.75	6.50

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). 50 ft. This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is harder than *C. deodara*. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish. Each

5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	3.00

CEPHALOTAXUS . Plum-Yew

Cephalotaxus drupacea (Japanese Yew). 4 ft. A rare and dwarf-growing Yew, almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground-covering, or where a low, spreading effect is desired. Each

18 to 24-in. spread	.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
15 to 18-in. spread	.....	1.50	12.50
12 to 15-in. spread	.....	1.00	9.00

C. harringtonia (*C. pendunculata*). 10 to 15 ft. Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety.

C. harringtonia fastigiata (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew). 8 ft. Upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy. This closely resembles the Irish Yew.

Above two Yews:		Each	10
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in.	.....	.75	6.50

NOTE—We can supply many of the conifers in larger sizes. Write for prices.

CHAMAECYPARIS . Retinospora

JAPAN CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (*Cupressus lawsoniana*). Lawson Cypress from California and Oregon, where they are timber trees to 100 ft. In cultivation they usually are about 10 to 20 ft. Valuable, as they thrive in moist shady locations where so few conifers will grow. Should not be planted in dry hot locations. FRUITLAND NURSERIES has four distinct and beautiful varieties which we have selected as being the best for the South.

C. lawsoniana alumi (Blue Lawson Cypress). 12 ft. Foliage beautiful metallic silvery blue color. Branchlets flattened and very close together. A symmetrical tree, well adapted for use on the coast.

		Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
2 to 3 ft.	.....	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	.....	1.00	9.00

C. obtusa. 12 ft. Similar to *C. obtusa nana*, except that it is not dwarf in growth nor as compact. Each

2 to 3 ft.	.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 in.	.....	1.50

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 6 ft. Somewhat irregular in outline, this dwarf form of *Chamaecyparis* relieves the monotony of more formal conifers. The foliage is a rich dark green, holding its color during the entire year. In growth

Evergreens Are Always in Favor for Landscape Work.

*Chamaecyparis obtusa nana***CHAMAECYPARIS—Con't**

the tree is compact and is numbered among the best of the dwarf types. Japanese gardens use this variety for training and pruning into novel and grotesque forms.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50	\$22.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 in. ....	.75	6.50
8 to 10 in. ....	.50	4.50

C. pisifera squarrosa sieboldi (Siebold Retinospora; sometimes called "Biota Rose-dale"). 10 to 15 ft. A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to purplish hue in winter. An attractive and conspicuous evergreen.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchi. 40 ft. Veitch's Silver Cypress. Foliage of a soft texture, richly glaucous blue.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	\$9.00

FRUITLAND SPECIAL COLLECTION, No. 8

1 Cedrus deodara, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
1 Juniperus communis ashfordi, 2 to 3 ft.	1.50
1 Chamaecyparis lawsoniana, 15 to 18 in. ....	.75
Regular Value	\$3.25

SPECIAL
\$2.95

CRYPTOMERIA . Japan Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica. 100 ft. A native to Japan where it is much planted and used for timber. Easily grown and hardy to Washington, D. C. A graceful and rapid grower. Foliage somewhat resembles the Norfolk Island Pine.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00	\$37.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia sinensis (Chinese Fir). 80 ft. A unique and beautiful Chinese tree, where it is used for timber and much planted around temples and shrines. Leaves spirally arranged on horizontal branches; a charming shade of emerald green, becoming bronzy in winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	15.00

CUPRESSUS . Cypress

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). 40 ft. This is the hardiest of the Cypress. Native to Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Glaucous foliaged pyramidal species.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis (Columnar Italian Cypress). 60 ft. This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is required. It is compact and shaft-like in habit. Always plant in a dry, sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture.

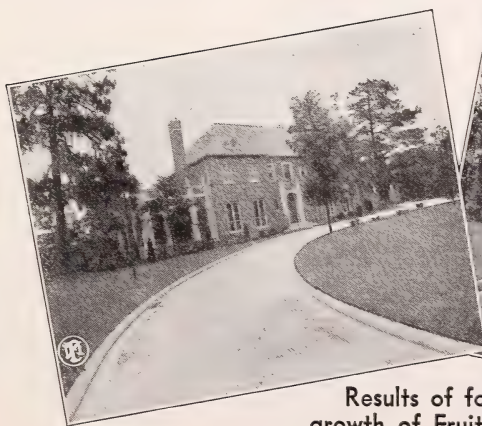
	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$5.00	
6 to 8 ft.	4.00	
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	\$27.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	

JUNIPERUS . Juniper

A most worthwhile and attractive genus of evergreens. In habit of growth they vary from prostrate, creeping shrubs to tall pyramidal trees, varying in foliage coloring from bright green to glaucous blue and bronzy gold. There are about forty species and innumerable varieties distributed from the arctic zone to the tropical mountains.

SPREADING OR TRAILING VARIETIES

Here belong the most widely planted varieties, being used in foundation plantings and in rock gardens and terraces.



1929



1933

Results of four years'
growth of Fruitland plants.

We Guarantee Our Stock to Be Free from Diseases.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). 6 ft. This is the most widely planted of the spreading Junipers. Wide spreading branches pendant at ends. Foliage a constant grayish-green.

J. communis depressa. 4 ft. Low spreading compact variety, with bluish-green foliage.

J. communis depressa aurea. 4 ft. Similar to the above, but with young growth tinged a bronzy golden. Not satisfactory on sandy soils.

J. sabina (Savin). 4 to 10 ft. Semi-prostrate. A native to the mountains of Europe. Good for an evergreen hedge. Hardy and satisfactory.

J. sabina tamariscifolia (Spanish Savin). 2 ft. A dwarf trailing form of great merit. Ideal for rock gardens and terraces.

J. squamata (Scaly Juniper). 3 ft. A very prostrate trailing Juniper from Asia, having pleasing glaucous green foliage. Grows well in sandy soil. The true type like FRUITLAND has is difficult to procure.

All spreading Junipers:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. spread	\$4.00	\$37.50
2 to 3 ft. spread	2.50	22.50
18 to 24 in. spread	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in. spread	1.00	8.50

TALL OR COLUMNAR VARIETIES

This class is used for tall screens; accent in foundation plantings and specimens.

J. communis pendula (Weeping Juniper). 10 ft. Variety of the common Juniper. Scarce. Each 2 to 3 ft., grafted plants.....\$2.00

Juniperus communis (Common or English Juniper). 20 ft. Native to North America and Europe. FRUITLAND has a narrow shaft-like variety not to be confused with the loose spreading typical form so often seen.

J. virginiana (Redcedar). 50 to 60 ft. Our native "Cedar Pencil" Juniper. One of the most desirable, hardy and accommodating pyramidal trees.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.50

J. communis ashfordi (Ashford Juniper). 10 ft. Resembles the Irish Juniper, but hardier, healthier and more desirable for the South.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). 10 ft. Resembles in its slender habit a small Italian Cypress.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

TALL OR CONICAL VARIETIES

In this group are the rather slow growing, long lived varieties, which may be used while small in urns and boxes. May be planted in sunny foundation groups and specimens.

Juniperus chinensis albo-variegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). 10 ft. A compact cone-shaped plant eventually becoming very broad at the base. Foliage beautifully variegated green and white.

J. chinensis stricta. Same as the above, but a solid, soft gray-green.

Above two Junipers:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	8.50

SUGAR LOAF OR BOX JUNIPER

Juniperus communis oblonga. 10 ft. An ideal plant for hedges and for sides of steps. Stands hard pruning and sandy soil. FRUITLAND'S plants are trimmed in square shapes resembling a sugar loaf or boxes.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00	37.50

J. chinensis foemina (Chinese Juniper). 10 to 15 ft. An attractive variety with spiny, bright green foliage, which does not change its color in winter. **MOST DESIRABLE.**

J. chinensis globosa (Globe Juniper). 4 ft. A dwarf Juniper with dark green Cupressus-like foliage. If sheared will grow in a compact globe shape.

Above two Junipers:	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$3.50	
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	

LIBOCEDRUS . Incense Cedar

Libocedrus decurrens (California White Cedar). 75 ft. A native of the west coast of the United States. It forms a compact column of lustrous foliage which holds its dark green color all the year. The bark is a bright cinnamon-red. For a specimen tree, or to give height to a large group, it is without a superior.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00	
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

PINUS . Pine

Pinus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). 15 ft. Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

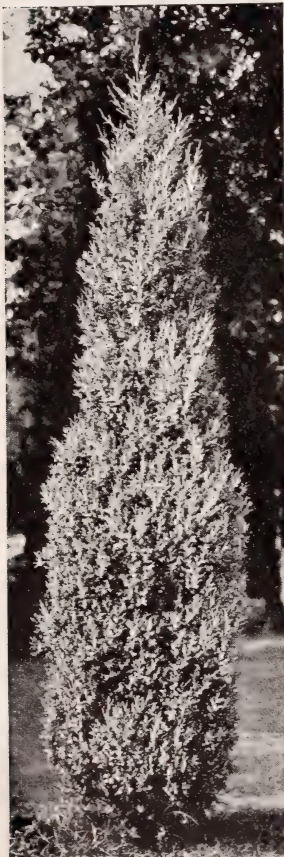
	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$4.50	\$42.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.50

You should consider FRUITLAND'S landscape service and avail yourself of its many phases; planning, planting, maintenance, tree-surgery, pruning, spraying and lawn planting. Can't we help you with your garden problems?

THUJA . Biota**ASIATIC VARIETIES**

Thuja orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae). 10 to 30 ft. A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory. We shear our plants several times a year and give them plenty of space to develop, insuring a compact plant.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$3.00	
5 to 6 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50



Juniperus Virginiana

For Information, for Advice or Counsel, Write Fruitland.

THUJA—Continued

T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota aurea nana). 8 ft. Introduced many years ago by Fruitland Nurseries under the name of "Berckman's Golden Arborvitae," and today is possibly the most popular Thuja for general use in the South or in the North. The golden yellow of the foliage makes a most pleasing contrast to the deep green of other evergreens. Specimens seem to be at their best when planted in well-drained soil and because of its extreme hardiness (having stood 15 degrees below zero without damage) it may be used in almost any location. The dwarf compact habit of growth makes it ideal for small gar-



**Thuja orientalis aurea
Pyramidalis**

dens, for cemetery planting, for window-boxes and for vases.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50	\$32.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in. ....	.75	6.50
8 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.50

T. orientalis bakeri (Baker's Compact Arborvitae). 10 to 20 ft. A new variety, a hybrid of Rosedale Arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Pyramid shape, broad at base, tapering to a blunt point at top. Soft, light green foliage.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. only	\$4.00

T. orientalis texana glauca (Texas Blue Arborvitae). 15 to 25 ft. A strong grower, tall and slender, with blue foliage.

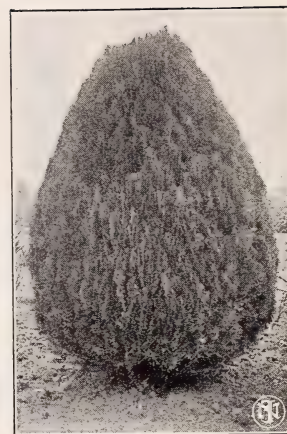
	Each
5 to 6 ft. only	\$4.00

T. orientalis aurea pyramidalis (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae). 25 ft. Foliage a beautiful golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Erect, symmetrical, and compact growth.

T. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae). 10 to 15 ft. The foliage retains its bright green color throughout the year, thus avoiding the unpleasant brownish effect of some other varieties during the winter season. This fact, coupled with its compact, upright habit of growth, makes it extremely popular for general landscape plantings.

Above two Thujas:	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00	\$37.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00

T. orientalis bonita. 8 ft. A beautiful broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae unequalled in richness of color and perfection of form. Makes uniformly perfect growth, every twig being placed naturally in correct position. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. An ideal Arborvitae for the finest plantings.



Thuja orientalis aurea nana
The most popular Thuja grown. Originated at our Nurseries, Augusta

T. orientalis compacta. 8 ft. A dwarf Arborvitae of compact habit similar to *T. orientalis aurea nana*, but color a bright green.

Above two Thujas:	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50

Thuja orientalis Fruitlandi. 6 ft. A green type of the popular *T. orientalis aurea nana*. We originated this dwarf dark green variety a few years ago and have not been able to supply the demand for it.

Stock is limited.

	Each
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00

The Sand Hills Garden Club, sponsors a mid-winter *Camellia japonica* flower exhibition in their historic club house in Augusta, where thousands of exquisite *Camellia* flowers from all over the country are on display. The date is fixed by weather conditions, though usually in February.

Norfolk, Va., Columbus and Macon, Ga., besides other Southern cities, have exhibitions devoted to these magnificent flowers. Further information regarding these exhibitions will be gladly furnished by FRUITLAND.



PLANTS for HEDGES from FRUITLANDS

OWING to the volume production, FRUITLAND NURSERIES can give you the best and a greater variety of hedge material.

In the South we can have many beautiful hedges, as there are so many lovely plants so satisfactory for this purpose. Hedges are more pleasing than fences; they are less expensive and will not wear out.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING PLANTS

<i>Cydonia japonica</i> (Flowering Quince).	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$25.00
<i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> (Thunberg Spirea).	
18 to 24 in.	\$25.00
12 to 18 in.	17.50

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> (Glossy Abelia).	
18 to 24 in.	\$25.00
12 to 18 in.	17.50
<i>Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa</i> (Truedwarf Boxwood).	
6 to 8 in.	\$15.00
4 to 6 in.	12.50
3 to 4 in.	10.00
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (Evergreen Burningbush).	
18 to 24 in.	\$60.00
<i>Ilex cassine angustifolia</i> (Narrow Leaf Cassine Holly).	
12 to 18 in.	\$25.00
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> (Yaupon).	
18 to 24 in.	\$75.00

Laurocerasus caroliniana (Carolina Cherrylaurel). 10 to 12 in., from beds, \$5.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1,000.

Ligustrum amurense (True Amur Privet). For the South it is far superior to California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year.

	100	1000
2 to 3 ft., well branched	\$8.00	\$65.00
18 to 24 in., well branched, transplanted....	6.00	50.00
12 to 18 in., transplanted	3.00	25.00

NOTE: To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

Pittosporum tobira (Tobira Pittosporum). 100
10 to 12 in. \$50.00

Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus). 100
8 to 12 in. \$25.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Juniperus sabina (Savin Juniper). 100
12 to 15 in. \$35.00

Thuja orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae). 3 to 4 ft. \$50.00

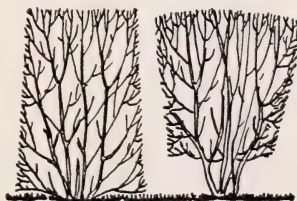
NOTE: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

Strikingly Beautiful Borders, Hedges and Foundation Plantings Achieved With the Privets.

PLANTING HEDGES

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 18 inches wide by 18 deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

Prune hedges often; especially in early summer when the growth is prolific. The secret of a beautiful hedge is regularity in form and outline and density of foliage. By pruning carefully and to a line, one can secure the desired regularity. By pruning often, the growth is continually forced along the sides of the branches left untrimmed; voids will fill up and a smooth dense mass of foliage will result. Hedges must be trimmed on sides as well as on the top. Otherwise the hedge will get broader at the top than below. The lower branches will be shaded and the hedge will be unattractive. The ideal hedge is slightly A-shaped, being broader at the base. This permits the sunlight to reach all sides of the hedge.



Hardy Ornamental Grasses

UNUSUAL effects and delightful contrasts can be obtained by combining Ornamental Grasses with hardy plants in the garden borders. Grasses are also effective as ornamental screens and for bordering garden pools, or for mass-planting along the walk or driveway and in groups on the lawn. As the Grasses are perfectly hardy, they live from year to year and are continually increasing in beauty and in size of clumps.

ARUNDO . Giant Reed

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). A fine hardy variety with long, green leaves. *A. donax variegata* (Striped Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white. Very striking.

Strong roots, 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

BAMBUSA. See *Phyllostachys*.

CORTADERIA (*Gynerium*) . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea (Common Pampas Grass). Silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

C. Roi de Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose-color. A beautiful and scarce variety.

All Cortaderias:	Each	10
Extra heavy clumps.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
Extra heavy	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps .....	.75	6.00
Strong clumps .....	.50	4.00

EXOTIC BAMBOOS

Few plants, not even the palms, give such a graceful tropical appearance to the general landscape as do the various Bamboos. They thrive in any location, wet or dry, but for the first and second year they must be given water during the dry periods if planted in dry places. Bamboos are desirable for screening unsightly objects, and by the third season after planting they will be effective for this purpose. The dried cane may be used for light fences, fishing-rods, and similar purposes.

Arundinaria fastuosa. 40 ft. A Japanese bamboo related to our Southern Cane Reed so often used for fishing poles. In very limited quantities.

Bambusa multiplex distichia (Fern-Bamboo). 12 to 15 ft. A graceful, dwarf bamboo which spreads very slowly, making it ideal for small places and for hedges and screens.

Phyllostachys bambusoides (Japanese Timber Bamboo). 30 to 50 ft. The tallest of all the Bamboos. Spreads slowly.

P. bambusoides aurea (Golden Japanese Bamboo). 20 ft. A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems and very numerous delicate branches. Leaves green and drooping. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

P. green (Green Bamboo). 30 ft. A hardy variety of rapid growth, spreading by rootstocks. Should be given plenty of space to develop.

P. nevinii. From China. 15 ft. A hardy, rather dwarf bamboo of running type. Has withstood zero temperature with little injury to leaves. Canes useful for staking plants, fishing poles and other purposes on the farm.

P. nigra (Blackjoint Bamboo). 25 ft. Stems become black with age. Most unusual and scarce.

All Bamboos:	Each	10
Extra strong divisions.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Strong divisions .....	.50	4.00
Clumps for immediate effect (B&B).....	5.00	

Consult Us As Your Nurseryman

Just as you consult your physician or attorney with confidence we want any person to come to us with their problems. A mere sale does not conclude our transaction. We are interested in the success of our plants, and our advice may be had at any time by any purchaser.

A Few of Fruitland's Field Grown Roses

Descriptions of Scores of Others Will Be Found on Next Pages

Roses planted in the fall will grow and bloom better than spring planted ones.
Order roses early, while selections are complete. There is always
a shortage of some varieties.

THE GEORGIA ROSES

CHEROKEE

Pink—Anemone

Red—Ramona

White—Laevigata



Talisman

LADY BANKS ROSES

True Southern Climbers

Banksian Yellow

Banksian White

FRUITLAND'S OLD TIME ROSES

Duchesse de Brabant. Light
rose.

Cecile Brunner. Blush pink.

Souv. de la Malmaison. Pink.

ROSE PRICES

(Except where noted)

	Each	10
Extra strong, field-grown,		
2-yr. -----	\$.50	\$4.50
Strong, field-grown,		
1-yr. -----	.35	3.00

THE TALISMAN TRIO

Mary Hart (Patent No. 8).
Red sport of Talisman. Ma-
roon-red buds, opening to
well-formed blossoms of
deep, blood-red with over-
glow of amber. Heavy
stems; excellent for cut-
ting. B. \$1.00 each.

Souvenir (Patent No. 25). Golden Talisman. Ever-blooming
hybrid tea. Rich golden yellow; fragrant. A superb
garden variety. B. \$1.00 each.

Talisman. HT. Golden yellow, stained with copper-red
and orange; rose on the inside of petals. B.

FRUITLAND'S FRAGRANT FIVE

SWEETEST ROSES GROWN

Columbia. Glowing pink.
Etoile de Hollande. Glowing red.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White.
Mme. Caroline Testout. Shining pink.
Sunburst. Yellow and orange.

FRUITLAND'S RARE CLIMBING ROSES

Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Fortune Double Yellow (Gold of Ophir). Yellow.
Reve d'Or. Yellow; fragrant.

ROCK GARDEN ROSE

Rosa Rouletti. Miniature; very dwarf and perpetual
blooming. Small pink flowers. Very rare. \$1.00 each.

FRUITLAND'S NEW AS TOMORROW ROSES

Blaze. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 10.) A new Climbing
Rose. The color is blazing scarlet, even more brilliant
and striking than the famous Paul's Scarlet Climber.
Plants are strong growers, literally covered with flowers;
in fact, it blooms so freely and continuously that it
may be termed an Ever-blooming Climber. B. \$1.50 each.

Countess Vandal. HT. Bronze, copper-salmon and gold.
Patent No. 38. B. \$1.00 each.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele. Patent No. 67. Very fragrant. Cherry
red, overlaid with scarlet. B. \$1.50 each.

New Dawn (U. S. Plant Patent No. 1). A magnificent new
climbing Rose with blush-pink flowers which are slightly
fragrant, full double, and of medium size. The plant
blooms continuously from June to late fall. B. \$1.50 each.

Sunkist. HT. Brownish orange sport of Joanna Hill. B.
\$1.00 each.

THE ROSE TRIO FOR THE SOUTH

Mrs. Chas. Bell. Shell pink.

Radiance. Pink.

Red Radiance. Red.

Nigrette. Patent No. 87. "The Black
Rose of Sangerhausen." Intensely
deep maroon with blackish velvet
sheen; deliciously fragrant. Petals
do not burn in sun; cup-shaped
flowers; plant is continuously in
bloom. This splendid new rose is
now available for the first time.
B. \$2 each.

Make Our Stock and Prices Your Standard for Comparison.

FRUITLAND GROWN ROSES

The Best Roses for Southern Gardens

*"We bring roses, beautiful fresh roses,
Dewy as the morning and colored like the dawn."*

We can furnish budded and own root roses. The letter B after the descriptions denotes budded varieties and O. R. denotes own root.

ORDER ROSES EARLY

PERFECT flowers cannot be had when plants are set out late in Feby. or March, and permitted to produce blooms before they are well established. If these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive proper treatment, pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

The letter following each Rose denotes its class:

T., Tea.	H.Poly., Hybrid Poly-antha.
HT., Hybrid Tea.	D.Poly., Dwarf Polyantha. B., Banksia.
HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.	Cl.HP., Climbing Hybrid Perpetual.
HP., Hybrid Perpetual.	Cl.T., Climbing Tea.
Nois., Noisette.	Cl.HT., Climbing Hybrid Tea.
Bour., Bourbon.	Mult., Multiflora.
Laev., Laevigata.	

ROSE BUSHES—Specially Tested

PINK BUSH ROSES

Cecile Brunner. H.Poly. The popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. Color bluish, shaded light salmon-pink. Distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature Rose. O. R.

Columbia. HT. Pink, deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens. A peculiarity is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower. Blooms often measure 6 inches across. B.

Duchesse de Brabant. T. Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and free flowering. O. R.

F. K. Patzer. HT. Flowers creamy buff, with back of petals light pink, changing to orange-pink. The flowers are large, and have a pleasing tea fragrance. Plant is upright in growth, robust and hardy. O. R.

Hadley. HT. Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on stiff stems. Very fragrant. B.

Hoosier Beauty. HT. Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds on stiff stems. Strong grower. B.

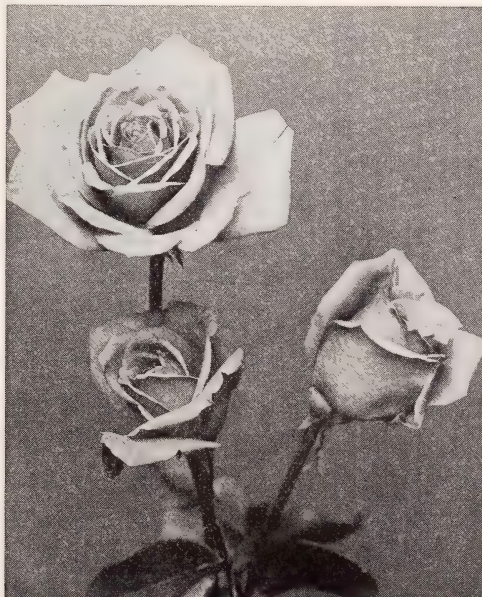
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. HT. Clear imperial pink, highly perfumed, with very large blooms. B.



Etoile de France—Red

ROSE PRICES (Except where noted)

	Each	10
Extra strong, field-grown, 2-yr..\$	.50	\$4.50
Strong, field-grown, 1-yr.....	.35	3.00



Pink Radiance Roses

Killarney. HT. A favorite brilliant silvery pink Rose, beautiful in bud and open blooms. Free bloomer and strong grower. B. & O. R.

Maman Cochet. T. Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. We can confidently recommend it. B.

Mme. Butterfly. HT. A Rose that is in great demand. Sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center. B.

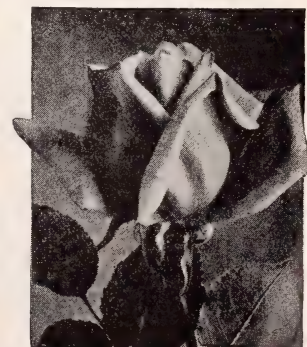
Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink. B.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. A shell-pink sport of the well-known Radiance. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron. HP. The flowers are immense, probably the largest of all Roses. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful. Double and full; finely scented. O. R.

Radiance. HT. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints; large and full. Strong, upright stems. B.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (Bour.) Flowers flesh-colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. O. R. 1 yr. only.



Maman Cochet—Pink

It Is as Much Our Business to Help Solve Your Planting Problems as to Sell You Our Goods.



Sunburst—Golden Yellow

RED BUSH ROSES

Charles K. Douglas. HT. Flowers large, semi-double, brilliant light crimson with scarlet undertone. B.

Crusader. HT. Blooms big, double, and a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower. B.

E. G. Hill. HT. New. Great massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on inside. B.

Etoile de France. HT. Clear, velvety crimson; very fragrant. O. R.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. Flower bright red, of medium size, fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright, vigorous plant. B. & O. R.

Francis Scott Key. HT. Double; slightly fragrant; rich, crimson. B.

General Jacqueminot. HP. Scarlet-crimson bud opens into a clear red bloom. Flowers of medium size borne in clusters on long stems.

J. B. Clark. HP. The color, a deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson, is unique among Roses. Flowers large and beautifully formed. B.

Magna Charta. HT. Bright, rosy carmine. A standard variety. O. R.

Marshall P. Wilder. HP. Cherry-carmine. Free bloomer. Very fine. O. R.

Red Radiance. HT. A splendid, even shade of clear red. Vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer. B.

Rhea Reid. HT. A long, pointed bud opens into a crimson-red, double flower which is moderately fragrant. The plant grows about 2 feet high and has very few thorns. O. R.

Richmond. HT. Pure, rich scarlet. Very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer. B.

Templar. HT. The flower is brilliant red, of medium size but full double, and borne on fairly long stems. Plant is vigorous and upright in growth, with large, leathery foliage and few thorns. B.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. Cherry red of immense size; fine form; effective in the garden. B.

THE POPULAR TWO-TONED ROSES

Betty Uprichard. HT. A pretty combination of colors—inside delicate salmon-pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion. Well-formed, medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented. B.

Lady Margaret Stewart. HT. A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of perfect form, with high-pointed center, golden yellow, shaded and streaked with orange and red. Especially handsome foliage, free from disease. B.

Padre. HT. Coppery scarlet, with bright yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms, with 15 to 20 petals, often curiously notched. Strong, erect grower; exceptionally free flowering. B.

President Hoover. HT. Maroon, orange, and gold. B.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. HT. A fine Rose of vigorous habit, with well-shaped blooms carried erect on long, stiff stems. Orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals; fragrant. B.

Talisman. HT. Golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange; rose on the inside of petals. B.

ROSE PRICES

(Except where noted)

	Each	10
Extra strong, field-grown, 2-yr....	\$.50	\$4.50
Strong, field-grown, 1-yr.....	.35	3.00

WHITE BUSH ROSES

Caledonia. HT. Large; white; full; double; high-centered. B.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty). HP. This is deservedly one of the most popular free blooming Roses. Flowers pure white, perfect in form. Plants strong growers, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent Rose. B. & O. R.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Best white Hybrid Tea grown. Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. B.

White Maman Cochet. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged bluish. A superb Rose. B.

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Duchess of Wellington. HT. Long, saffron-yellow buds opening to very large, light yellow flowers. B.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud. Strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer. Excellent. B.

Luxembourg. HT. Makes large, beautifully pointed bud, and open flower, is full and compact. A deep golden yellow. B.

Sunburst. HT. This beautiful Rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its kind. B. & O. R.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

La Marne. D.Poly. Dwarf, pale pink. O. R.

Orange King. D.Poly. Buds small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Bushy, free bloomer. O. R.

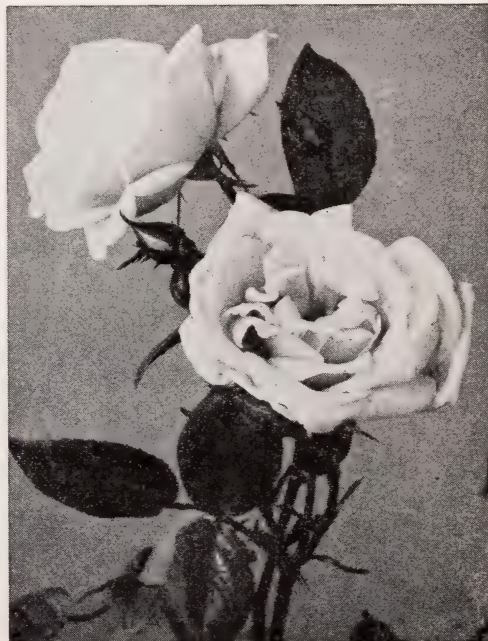
Orleans. D.Poly. Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the Dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes. O. R.

CLIMBING ROSES

We can furnish budded and own root roses. The letter B. after the descriptions denotes budded varieties, and O. R. denotes own root.

PINK CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. HW. Large, single flowers of rich rosy pink, approaching brilliant carmine, with golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely, almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. O. R.



Lady Hillingdon

Order by Mail and Save Money.

Anemone (Pink Cherokee). (Laev.). Large, beautiful, single pink flowers. B. & O. R.

Cherokee, Pink. See **Anemone**.

Cl. Killarney. Cl.H.T. An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit. Deep shell-pink. B.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. H.W. Large, delicate flesh-pink, deepening to rosy flesh in center. O. R.

Elle Beauvillain. T. Soft rose with salmon center. Vigorous grower. B.

Lady Gay. H.W. Bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later. O. R.

Madam Gregoire Staechelin. C.H.P. (The Spanish Beauty). Buds long-pointed; very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate pink with deeper shade on outside petals. Disease-resistant; vigorous grower; abundant bloomer. B.

Mary Wallace. H.W. One of the best and loveliest Wich-urianas yet discovered. Flowers a bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed. O. R.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. H.W. Well-formed, fragrant, crimson flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in April and May. Strong grower. Holds foliage late. O. R.

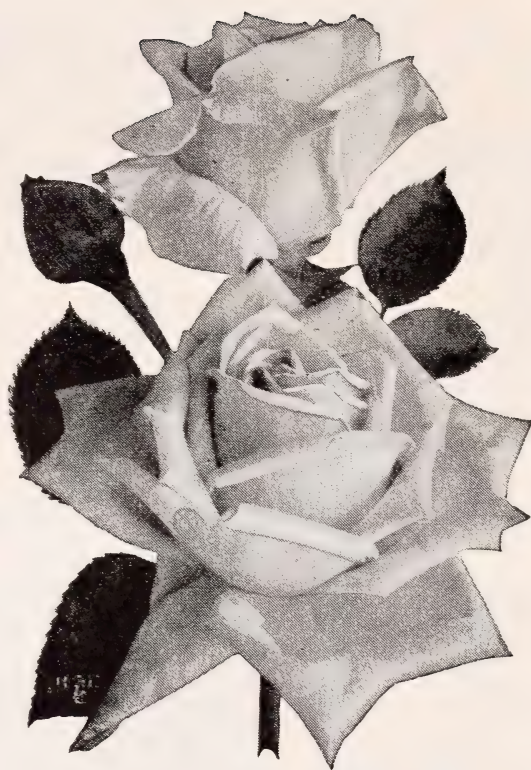
Cl. Meteor. Cl.H.T. Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand Rose. O. R.

Hiawatha. H.W. Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye. Very distinct. Vigorous grower. Almost evergreen. O. R.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. H.W. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display for a long time in the garden. B. & O. R.

Ramona, H. Laev. (Red Cherokee). A companion to White Cherokee, but with red flowers. B.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cl.T. The best bright cherry-red Climbing Rose. Of good form and vigorous habit. B. & O. R.



Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria—Splendid Rose

You Can Succeed With Roses If You Follow Our Instructions

Planting. Before planting, cut out all weak growth, leaving the stoutest and most vigorous shoots. These must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground, depending on the vigor of the plant. Dig a big hole and set the plant about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded Roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Never use a spade in a Rose-bed, but use a digging-fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top-dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Spraying. Aphis, thrips, black-spot, and powdery mildew are the chief Rose enemies. Aphis, or green plant-lice, attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fall to open, turn brown and wither. Aphis may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be controlled by spraying with Garden Volck, using 1 part to 32 parts of water.

To kill thrip, cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with a half-inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds, at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

Banksian, White. B. Small, double, white flowers in clusters. O. R.

Cherokee, White. Laev. A fragrant, pure white Climbing Rose that is thoroughly at home in the South. The flowers are about 3 inches across and borne singly in late spring. It is a vigorous and rampant grower, with shining, glossy foliage, and makes a desirable covering for pergolas and trellises. O. R.

Cl. Devoniensis. Cl.T. An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. B.

Cl. White Maman Cochet. Cl.T. A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has a bush Rose. White flowers tinged pink. O. R.

Double Cherokee. See **Fortune Rose**.

Fortune Rose. (Double Cherokee). (Laev.). A double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, similar to the White Banksian. An evergreen climber, white blooms in late spring. O. R.

McCartney (Bractaeta). Practically an evergreen vine in the South, where it has become naturalized. A profusion of white blossoms in April, and sparingly through the season. O. R.

Mrs. Robert Peary. (Cl. K. A. Viktoria). Cl.H.T. Creamy-white; very double. Large pointed buds. B.

Silver Moon. H.W. Large, pure silvery white blooms. Vigorous growth. B. & O. R.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

Banksian, Yellow. B. Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Emily Gray. H.W. A yellow Rose with glossy, undulated, holly-like foliage. The buds are long and golden yellow flowers are large and semi-double. B. & O. R.

Fortune Double Yellow (Gold of Ophir). N. Yellow, flaked with carmine. B.

Marechal Niel. Nois. Deep chrome-yellow. A great favorite. B.

Gladioli Is Doubly Valuable for the Field Show Bloom and for Its Cut Flowers.

« « « « VINES » » » »

WE are fortunate at FRUITLANDS to have such a variety of vines, as there are so many ways that they may be used. The Ampelopsis, Decumaria, Ficus and Ivy will cling to trees or stumps, and masonry, without trellis. The Ivy, Vinca and Mitchella are ideal ground covers for shady places. The remainder are handsome tall flowering vines. The Chinese Bignonia and Wistarias may be trained in standard forms, making lovely specimens.

AMPELOPSIS . Ivy

Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Japanese or Boston Ivy). A deciduous vine of rapid growth, suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc. Strong plants, 25 cents each; \$2 for 10.

ANTIGONON . Mexican Rose

Antigonon leptopus (Rosa de Montana). Commonly called Mexican Rose. The flowers, which are carried in long sprays, are bright rosy pink. It is a desirable Southern vine, blooming freely from June until fall. The foliage is heart-shaped, dense, and makes a good covering for porch or trellis. The top dies down in winter, and therefore the roots should be protected with a mulching of leaves. Growth does not begin until April, therefore shipment cannot be made until early April.

	Each	10
Strong plants from 5-in. pots.....	\$.35	\$3.00
Smaller plants from 4-in. pots.....	.25	2.00

DECUMARIA

Decumaria barbara. A native vine, almost evergreen here. Rather fragrant, white flowers in corymbs, somewhat like a hydrangea.

Strong plants from pots.....	Each	\$.50
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BIGNONIA . Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (Cross Vine). A handsome, vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing, in early April, a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside with yellow throats. Hardy in North. Strong plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cents each; \$2 for 10.

B. grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Creeper). A desirable deciduous variety of medium growth. Can be kept trimmed as a bush, in which form it is most effective. Flowers very large, deep orange. Commences to bloom in May and continues nearly the entire summer. 50 cents each.

B., Mme. Galen. In all respects similar to B. grandiflora, except flowers are a deeper shade of orange. 50 cents each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Large, intense violet-purple blooms. Free and abundant bloomer. The most popular large-flowering Clematis. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \$1.00 each.

C., Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \$1.00 each.

for SHADE FLOWER and SCREEN

CLEMATIS—Continued

C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Very fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers produced in profusion during mid-summer and fall on long shoots. Handsome foliage. Extra-strong, 2-yr. field-grown plants. 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

Note: Clematis does best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

On account of the Large-flowering Clematis being hard to handle, even in packing, we cannot agree to replace any that do not live.

FICUS . Climbing Fig

Ficus pumila (F. repens). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves, and an excellent plant for covering walls, rocks, and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta. Delivery after April 1. Strong plants. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

GELSEMIUM . Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine). Our native variety. Many bright yellow, fragrant flowers, in early spring.

G. sempervirens flore-pleno (Double Yellow Jessamine). A rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jessamine; double flowers in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. Blooms in the conservatory, nearly all winter.

All Gelsemiums:	Each	10
Extra strong plants.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Strong, nursery-grown clumps.....	.50	4.00

HEDERA . Ivy

Hedera canariensis (H. algeriensis; Algerian Ivy). Very fine variety with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower and most conspicuous plant. Not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

H. helix (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

H. helix gracilis (Small-leaved English Ivy). Like English Ivy, except that the leaves are small.

Above Hederas:	Each	10	100
Heavy plants ..	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Strong plants ..	.20	1.50	10.00

Extra-large Hedera helix from 6-in. pots 50

H. helix lobata major. An unusual light green Ivy with distinct white veins; prominently lobed. Scarce. Plants from 2½ in. pots, 25c each.

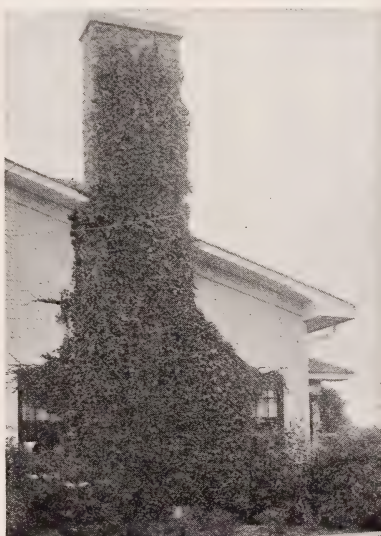
HONEYSUCKLE. See **Lonicera**. **JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY.** See **Ampelopsis**.

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica (Scarlet Kadsura). A handsome, Japanese Climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance. Each 10
Strong, 2-yr. plants..\$.25 \$2.00

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

Lonicera browni (Brown's Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers in April. This is a



Ivy Covered Chimney

Privet Can Be Sheared During Season, to Perfect Formality.



Trumpet creeper

LONICERA—Continued

decided improvement on *L. sempervirens* (Woodbine) both as to foliage and bloom.
L. heckrotti (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

L. japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground-covers.

L. sempervirens sulphurea. Similar to native Honeysuckle, except flowers are yellow. Usually blooms when plant is two to three years old.

All Loniceras:	Each	10
Extra-strong, 3-yr. plants..	\$.50	\$4.50
Strong, 2-yr. plants.....	.35	3.00

MITCHELLA . Partridgeberry

Mitchella repens. A native evergreen, trailing vine, with red berries in winter.

	Each	10	100
Price	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

TRACHELOSPERMUM . Star Jasmine

Trachelospermum jasminoides (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*; Confederate Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing plant producing an abundance of fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers from April until July. Very conspicuous when in

TRACHELOSPERMUM—Continued

full bloom. Makes a thick screen.	Each	10	100
Extra-strong plants from pots.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Strong plants from pots.....	.25	2.00	17.50

VINCA . Periwinkle

Vinca major (Bigleaf Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers in early spring. Leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*. Excellent for vases, rock-work, and bordering slopes.

V. minor (Common Periwinkle). A well-known trailing plant with blue flowers. Leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*. Strong clumps from open ground

	Each	10	100
Both Vincas	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria floribunda rosea. Rose-colored or pale pink flowers.

W. multijuga (Longcluster Wistaria). Flowers about a week later than *W. sinensis*. A distinct and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes one to three feet long. Does not bloom freely until vine is about three years old.



Lonicera brownii

W. sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The well-known, single purple variety. Free bloomer.

W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wistaria). A beautiful graceful, white-flowering climber.

W. sinensis flore-pleno (Double-flowering Wistaria). A shy bloomer until the vine is three years old but afterward it blooms freely. Color: Purple.

All Wistarias:	Each	10
3-yr. grafted plants	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-yr. grafted plants .....	.75	6.00



Wistaria

FRUITLAND and Augusta extend you a cordial invitation to make Augusta your home. If it can't be year-round and you are contemplating a winter home, you will find, as so many Northern and Western residents have, that this section is ideal in every respect. Augusta is famous for her wonderful golf courses, marvelous climate, magnificent hotels and winter homes.

PERENNIALS

from FRUITLANDS

Brighten Dull Days and Dull Gardens
with These Colorful Flowers

CANNA

HUNGARIA. Pink. **KING HUMBERT.** Red. **PRESIDENT.** Red.
RICHARD WALLACE. Yellow. **YELLOW KING HUMBERT.**
Yellow. 10 100
Price\$.50 \$5.00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We offer about fifty varieties in Pompons, Hardy Garden, Exhibition, and Anemone flowered forms.

Potted cutting grown plants ready April 1st. Write for list at that time.

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta (Elephant Ear). The well-known Elephant Ear. Bulbs, 10c each; 75c for 10.

DAISY

Bellis (Double English Daisy). Double Pink and Double White. 35c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

DELPHINIUM

Belladonna. Spikes of clear turquoise-blue blossoms. 20c each; \$1.50 for 10.

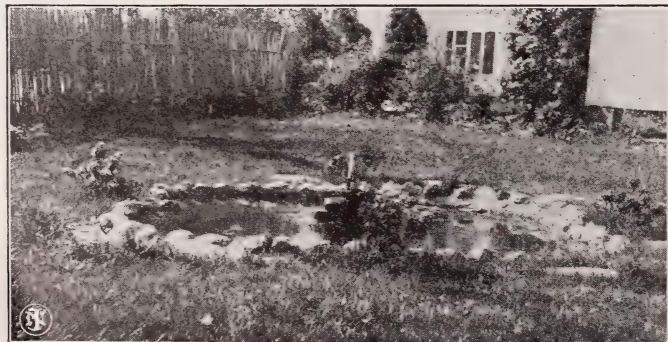
DIANTHUS . Pinks

Newport. Pink blossoms, excellent for cutting.

Plumarius. The old-time grass pink. We offer a mixture of single and double forms in shades of pinks and reds. Both Dianthus: 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100.

ERYTHRINA . Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli. A native to Brazil, where it reaches tree-like proportions. Here it is killed to the ground by cold; growing out from the roots to about six or eight feet to flower in late summer, having crimson butterfly-like blossoms in racemes.



A pool is easily made, and soon is the center of interest

ERYTHRINA—Continued

E. herbacea. A native herbaceous perennial, growing to about three or four feet. Begins flowering in late April, lasting well in June. Brilliant scarlet blossoms not unlike the "Red Hot Poker Plant."

Both Erythrinas: 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

GERBERA

Transvaal or African Daisy.

Gerbera jamesoni. A South African early spring blooming perennial, having orange flame daisy-like flowers to four inches across. 35c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS . Day Lily

Hemerocallis florham. Golden Daylily. Golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers on two-foot stems, starting to blossom in late May.

H. fulva. Tawny Daylily. Orange trumpet-shaped flowers on three or four-foot stems, starting to blossom in June.

H. fulva flore-pleno. Double Tawny Daylily. Flowers are double and begin blossoming in July.

H. thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. Slightly fragrant; lemon yellow flowers on three-foot stems. Starts flowering in July. Prices on all Hemerocallis: 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

HOLLYHOCKS

We offer the improved double varieties in colors of Crimson, Maroon, Pink and White. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

IBERIS . Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Hardy candytuft. Evergreen foliage and spikes of white blossoms in early spring. Ideal for edging beds and borders. Strong clumps. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

IRIS GERMANICA German Iris or Flag

We offer the following varieties, covering a wide range of color. More of these "Poor Man's Orchids" should be planted:

Ambassadeur. Standards, velvety-purple; falls, purple-maroon.

Caprice. Rosy-pink.

Celeste. Azure-blue.

Early White.

Kochi. Claret purple.

Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose.

Lorely. Standards, light yellow; falls, ultramarine.

Mme. Chereau. White, edge of petals frilled blue.

Mother of Pearl. Light lavender-blue.

Pallida Speciosa. The old-time purple "Flag."

Princess Victoria Louise. S, sulphur yellow; F, plum, bordered cream.

Queen Flavia. Yellow.

Sherwin Wright. Golden yellow.

Prices of above varieties: 20c each; \$1.50 per 10;

\$10.00 per 100.

Our selection, assorted colors: Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00. 100, \$8.50.

LANTANA

One of the most satisfactory summer blooming perennials, as they stand heat and drought so well. Tops of plants die down here in winter, but with a little protection will come out again next season. We offer the following very complete list of all the old and new hybrid varieties.

A. Cook. Dwarf, claret and yellow.

Alba Perfecta. Dwarf, white; yellow eye.

Aurora. Medium, yellow and orange.

Delicetissima. Trailing, lavender.

Everybody Likes a Rock Garden.

LANTANA—Continued

Dwarf Orange. Orange and yellow.
Harketts Perfection. Tall; pink and cream.

Helvia. Dwarf; yellow and red.
Iolande. Semi-trailing; yellow and orange.

Jacob Schultz. Dwarf; deep yellow and red.

Juan d'Or. Medium; pink and cream.

LaPluie d'Or. Medium, yellow.

Leo Dex. Medium, ox-blood red and orange.

Lyre. Medium, white with yellow eye.

Mellisipolia. Dwarf, cream and pink.
Mer Jaune. Dwarf, lemon-yellow.

Protee. Medium, pink and yellow.
Radiation. Tall, yellow.

Tall Orange.
Plants from pots. Ready April 1st.
10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

LIRIOPE . Lily-Turf

Liriope muscari. An Asian evergreen, stemless herb. Blue flowers on spikes in July followed by black shining berries. Ideal ground cover for shade or sun. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

OPHIPOGON . Snakebeard

Ophiopogon jaburan vittata (Snakebeard). Similar to the above, but with handsome green and yellow foliage. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

PAEONIA . Peony

Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow-manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

Edulis Superba. Pink. **Festiva Maxima.** White.

Louis Van Houtte. Red.
50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

**Hemerocallis****PANSIES**

Transplanted plants, \$2 per 100;
not transplanted, \$1.00 per 100.

PHLOX

Phlox divaricata. Blue Phlox. A charming native plant having violet-blue flowers in clusters in early spring.

Phlox paniculata. Mrs. Jenkins. White.

Phlox paniculata. Rheinlander. Salmon pink.

Phlox paniculata. R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy red.

Phlox paniculata. Rijnstroom. Pink.

Phlox subulata rosea. 6 in. A low growing evergreen with moss-like foliage and pink flowers at the same time as *P. divaricata*, which makes an excellent combination.

Phlox subulata lilacina. Same as above, except with lilac flowers. Prices on all above Phlox: 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

OUR COLLECTION—10 plants, assorted, three colors, \$1.

SALVIA

Salvia azurea grandiflora (Pitcheri). Great Azure Salvia. A herbaceous perennial growing about three feet tall, with lovely azure-blue flowers from July until frost. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

SANTOLINA

Santolina Chamaecyparissus. Lavender Cotton. This is the silvery-gray aromatic foliaged evergreen herb or shrub so often seen at old cemeteries and houses. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

VERBENA

Beauty of Oxford. Cerise-red.

Bipinnatifida. Lacy foliage; lilac-purple flowers.

Lavender Oxford.

Mayflower. Pink.

White.

Potted plants ready April 1st. Each 10 100
Prices on Verbena.....\$.10 \$.90 \$7.50

Flowering and Decorative Plants for Pots and Greenhouses

Agave americana. The well-known Century Plant.

A. americana marginata. Variegated Century Plant.

Plants from 6-in. pots, 50c each; plants from 4-in. pots, 35c each.

Bougainvillea spectabilis. Crimson Lake. Known as the "Paper Vine," as flowers which are borne in terminal clusters on this vine resemble crimson paper.

Each
Plants from 5 in. pots.....\$1.00

Euphorbia splendens. The "Crown of Thorns." An unusual spiny, almost leafless plant. Covered all winter with small red flowers. A large specimen of this plant is truly beautiful. Plants from 5 in. pots, 50c each.

Ferns. Asparagus fern, Plumosus and Sprengeri ferns, Boston or Sword-fern and Whitman or Curly fern.
Plants from 5 in. pots, 50c each.

GERANIUMS

Jean Viaud. Large double pink.

Mme. Buckner. Best double white.

Mme. Landry. Lovely double bright salmon.

Ricard. Double bright red.

S. A. Nutt. Double, dazzling red.

Scented Leaf Geraniums: Apple, Lemon, Nutmeg and Rose.

Prices on all Geraniums: Each 10 100

From 4 in. pots.....\$.35 \$2.50

From 2½ in. pots......15 1.25 \$10.00

Grand Duke Jasmine. The old-fashioned summer flowering, fragrant Jasmine.

From 4-in. pots, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Hibiscus sinensis. Double Peachblow and Double Red.

Plants from 5-in. pots 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Lemon Verbena (Lippia). Delicious, aromatic foliage.

From 2½ in. pots, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Phajus grandifolius. The "Veiled-Nun" orchid. Of easy culture, but quite unusual. Plants from 8 in. pots, \$3.00 each.

Plumbago capensis (Cape Plumbago). Flowers all summer of a most pleasing shade of blue.
Plants from 5 in. pots, 50c each.

In addition to this short list we can supply other decorative and bedding plants, too numerous to mention. No doubt we can supply your wants. Just write us.

IF YOU PLANT FRUIT TREES—Read This Page

When to Plant. As early as possible after the first killing frost, although hardy stock can be transplanted safely at any time during the winter when the ground is not frozen or too wet. Planting can be continued until about the middle of March, or just before the buds begin to swell.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant immediately, dig a trench, unpack the trees and heel in, cover the roots with earth, and water freely. If trees are frozen when received, place them in the cellar or a cool room that is free from frost, and let them remain there until the frost is out. If a cellar is not available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt. If frost is drawn out slowly, trees will not be injured.

Preparing the Trees for Planting. Remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum trees to a naked stem, 1½ to 2 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to half their length, the lower limbs shorter than those immediately above, then cutting them shorter as you go upward, leaving a long leader. The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Soil. Fruit trees succeed best in rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Prepare the land by plowing and subsoiling. Make the holes at least 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Cover the roots with surface soil, tamping thoroughly as the hole is filled. Use thoroughly rotted manure or bonemeal mixed with the soil. Do not put fresh manure around the roots.

Cultivation. Stir the soil frequently during the summer to conserve moisture and remove weeds. Cut suckers or branches that start below the head. Lime, bonemeal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer may be used as required. For two or three years crops may be grown between the trees—cotton, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans. In fall use a cover crop of clover, vetch, or rye, turning this under in spring.

APPLES—America's Family Fruit

	Each	10
Standard, 2-yr., well branched....	\$.50	\$4.00
Standard, 1-yr., 4 to 5 ft. whips....	.35	2.50
Standard, 1-yr., 3 to 4 ft. whips....	.25	2.00

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, good quality. Upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest (Early June-eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two to three weeks.

Horse (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red, or Green Horse, etc.). Large green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. A productive variety. July, August.

Kansas Queen. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soil. July, August.

Red Astrachan (Red Ashmore; Early Rus; etc.). A beautiful fruit. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid. Tree thrifty and profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent; Grand Sultan, etc.). Among the finest summer Apples. Fruit yellow and white, crisp, slightly sour, and exceptionally good quality. Tree is a natural low grower, and bears a good crop, even when small. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September, October.

Grimes (Grimes' Golden). Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; good. October.

Shockley (Waddell Hull; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Trees erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in August and will keep until following summer.

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. Well named because of quality. A popular western Apple, but equally good in any other section. Skin greenish yellow, almost covered

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

Distance apart each way	No. of Plants
1 foot	43,560
2 feet	10,890
3 feet	4,840
4 feet	2,722
5 feet	1,742
6 feet	1,210
7 feet	888
8 feet	680
9 feet	537
10 feet	435
12 feet	302
13 feet	258
15 feet	193
16 feet	170
18 feet	134
20 feet	108
25 feet	70
30 feet	48
35 feet	35
40 feet	27
50 feet	17

with dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp and juicy. A splendid market Apple, as keeping and shipping qualities are of first rank. Tree vigorous; bears freely.

Gano (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish, oblate, large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white, mild, subacid. A profitable market apple.

Rome Beauty (Royal Red, Phoenix, etc.). Yellow and bright red; medium quality. Moderate grower; good bearer. An excellent market sort, ripening in October.

Stayman Winesap (Stayman). Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, subacid. Quality best. Strong grower.

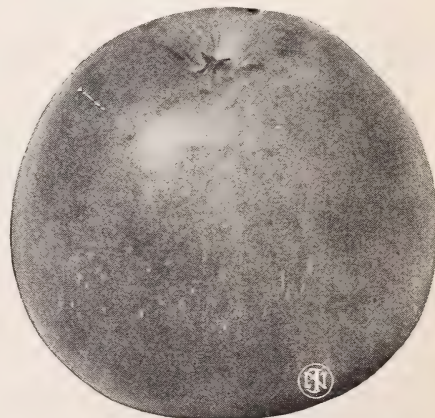
Terry (Terry's Winter). Medium size; red; subacid; best quality. Excellent for market. November 1.

Winesap (Holland's Red; Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

Winter Queen (Poorhouse). Large; roundish; oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. Ripens last of October.

Yates (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

**GROW
APPLES
FOR
PROFIT**



WINESAP APPLE

Our Trees Are Propagated from Selected Bearing Orchards.

CRAB-APPLES

- Golden Beauty.** Medium size; fruit beautiful golden yellow. Keeps well. Exceedingly ornamental.
- King.** A native Crab-Apple. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek. Very showy and a fine keeper. Excellent for preserving. Productive.
- Transcendent.** Fruit sometimes 2 inches in diameter; yellow striped with red. Fine for preserving and jelly. Tree a vigorous and quick grower. Each 10
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2-yr., well branched..... | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 1-yr., 4 to 5 ft..... | .40 | 3.50 |

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for city gardens, or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by timber or tall-growing fruit trees. Ripening period from about June 1 through July.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.40 \$3.50



Blenheim Apricot fruiting at Augusta

- Blenheim.** A strong-growing, good bearing variety. Oval-shaped, orange-colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.
- Moorpark** (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Unusually hardy, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.
- Wilson.** About 10 days earlier than Moorpark.

CHERRIES

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Each | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft., heavy | \$.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft., heavy | .50 | 4.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .25 | 2.00 |
- Black Tartarian.** Very large; black; sweet.
- Common Morello.** Rich red; acid; medium size. Early June.
- English Morello.** Fruit medium to large; dark reddish black.
- Early Richmond.** Medium size; light red; acid. Late May.
- Governor Wood.** Large; yellow and red; sweet.
- Large Montmorency.** The best Cherry for general use. Large; rich red. Follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

FIGS

- Adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and should be trimmed to admit plenty of light and air into the center of tree. Ripening period from June to November.
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Each | 10 |
| 1-yr., heavy | \$.50 \$4.00 |
- Brown Turkey.** Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture.
- Brunswick** (Madonna; Broughton, etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good. Productive and hardy.

Celeste (Sugar; Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent. Early. Hardest of all Figs.

Green Ischia (White Ischia). Medium to large; green with crimson pulp; excellent. Middle of July until frost. Also 3-yr. \$1.00, 2-yr., 75c.

PEACHES

A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18 by 18 feet; cut back to 18 to 24 inches, to have a low-headed tree. In spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cottonseed or bonemeal to two parts of Acid Phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes 2 feet, or use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans, or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in 2 feet apart, leaving 4 or more feet on each side of the tree for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

PEACHES . Freestone

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.75	15.00

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. Excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower and very prolific. July 5 to 20.

Brackett. A perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored, of best quality, and stands shipping well. August 1 to 15.

Carman. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh tender and of fine flavor. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. June 20 to July 1.

Early Rose. Early, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Mid-July.

Greensboro. Round, sometimes elongated; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality. Favorite and profitable for early market. Late May to June 15.

J. H. Hale. A large, smooth Peach without fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow of fine quality. Middle to last of July.

Hiley (Early Belle). Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipper of its season.

Mayflower (Neva-Myss; Early Wonder). An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium, round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late; very hardy. May 15 to June 1.

FRUITLAND FRUIT COLLECTION

1 Apple, 1-yr.	\$.35
1 Peach, 3-4 ft. ....	.30
1 Pear, 1-yr. ....	.50
1 Plum, 4-5 ft. ....	.50

All for
\$1.45

Regular Value -----\$1.65

PEACHES . Clingstone

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.75	15.00

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20 to August 1.
Indian Cling. The old reliable Ante-Bellum Indian Cling. Fruit medium to large; skin dark, mottled blood-purple; flesh firm, juicy, streaked with red. Last of July to middle of August.

Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit large, slightly depressed at apex, skin greenish-yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. July 25th to August 5th.

Red Bird. Large fruit, brilliantly colored, of fair quality, and a splendid shipper. Tree hardy; good bearer. June 15 to 20.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; good flavor. The most profitable late Peach for Southern market. Middle of October.

DEPENDABLE PEARS

Pears are most successfully grown in well-fertilized, heavy clay or clayey loam. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list has been reduced to varieties that have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Plant Standard trees 20 to 25 feet apart.

	Each	10
Standard, 2-yr., branched	\$.65	\$5.50
Standard, 1-yr., whips .....	.50	4.50

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. End of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear (Pineapple Pear). Resembles the Kieffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July, August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. September, October.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room, improves remarkably. July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor. The standard quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

S. P. I. No. 49494. Medium-sized fruit, about 2½ inches long; flesh sweet, juicy, soft, rather fine grained, melting, of good flavor. Early October.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS For the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt, and does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties succeed in middle Kentucky, Virginia, and in southern New Jersey. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh, which is edible while the fruit is still hard, but the light-fleshed varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00

Gailey. Mainly sold for pollination of other Persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end; dull red color; flesh firm and juicy. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

Hyakume. Perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight, usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tamopan (Big Grindstone). Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light-colored, seedless, of excellent quality; some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Zenji. Fruit small, 1¼ to 2 inches in diameter; weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh sweet, dark brown, with dark spots. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid. Very prolific.

PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00

Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin tough, yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine, cheek darker; flesh quite firm, yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; clingstone. June 15 to July 5. One of the best early varieties.

America. Extremely handsome. Large, nearly globular, light crimson; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone; flavor unsurpassed. June 5 to 15.

Burbank. Resembles Abundance but shape usually more globular. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; flesh, flavor and quality are identical with Abundance, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of vigorous habit, slightly differing from Abundance in foliage.

Compass Cherry-Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, and about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities. Tree bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the very best quality. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5 to 15.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. August, September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo; White Plum). Medium to large, round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good, freestone. A good cooking fruit. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth.

Red Nagate (Red June; Long Fruit). Skin purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor, good quality clingstone. Ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large, globular, or with sharp points; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm, quality very good. Unsurpassed for canning. Mid-July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.

Shropshire Damson. An European variety with medium size, dark purple fruit. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; waxy white when half-grown, then changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone. July 10 to 25.

Wild Goose (Chickasaw Type). Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermilion-red flesh; juicy, sweet, of good quality, cling. A very showy and profitable Plum. Middle of June.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is considered one of the most healthful vegetables—a regular spring tonic, so to speak. Everyone should have it fresh from their own garden. It is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

Mary Washington. \$1.50 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

POMEGRANATES

Hardy in the Gulf States and central section of Georgia and the Carolinas. Plants often attain a height of 20 feet, are of good form and foliage. Bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand is increasing in eastern markets and the pomegranate is grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit ships well.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$1.00	\$8.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy .....	.75	6.00

Purpleseed. Splendid for general culture. Fruit large, thin-skinned, and delicious with purplish or wine-colored flesh around the seed.

Sweet. Fruit large, brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late-ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine, sweet pulp.

Grow Apples for Pleasure and Profit.;

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries thrive in almost any soil, but do their best in a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable. To prevent rust, spray with copper-sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 ft. apart and the plants from 3 to 4 ft. in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks, 6 to 7 ft. each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes and burn at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. The large berries, borne in big clusters, ripen well together. Very sweet—no core. A heavy bearer and a valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety. On account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer. Very hardy.

DEWBERRIES

Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 in. long nailed to each stake, 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. Draw wires as taut as possible and securely fasten to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.



Blackberry

Latham. Large; red; luscious. Very productive. Splendid shipping qualities.

Ranere (St. Regis). Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich. Wonderfully prolific. Produces its fruit early and through a long period. We consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

YOUNGBERRIES

Youngberries. Fruit larger than Dewberries, with a decided flavor of Raspberry. Splendid for home use, but will not ship well.

PRICE ON ALL ABOVE BERRY PLANTS

10c each; 80c per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

F. O. B. Augusta.

GRAPES—We Have the Best Varieties

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes prune annually. The varieties here described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

Strong plants, 25c each;

\$2 for 10; \$15 per 100.

Amber Queen. Pale amber berries of medium size, with sweet, fine flavor. Long branches.

Brighton. Bunches medium size; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. Excellent for early table or market. Vigorous.

Caco. Most delicious of all red grapes. Very sweet and tender.

Catawba. Large bunch and berry; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous, and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry,



very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties.

Delaware. Compact bunch; berry medium, light red, quality best. Moderate grower, but vine healthy, prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown. Unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Ives. Bunch large; berry large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and musky. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Bunch compact; berry medium, blue-black. Vigorous grower. Ripens last of July; fruit matures for a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium, to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich, aromatic flavor. Midseason.

Spray your trees, it pays.

GRAPES—Continued

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Early and desirable.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety. Vigorous and prolific.

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

Vitis rotundifolia or vulpina. This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. Cultivation is reduced to the simplest form—plant from 20 to 30 ft. in row; train on an arbor or trellis.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-yr., heavy	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Strong, 2-yr., heavy transplanted vines .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Wonderfully prolific, and a sure bearer.

Thomas. Bunches of 6 to 10; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Middle to last of August.

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The Almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer. 1-yr., 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; \$.65 for 10.

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts (*Juglans cinerea*). Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color. Fruits in clusters. Kernels sweet and edible. Fine for orchards or specimen planting. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; \$.65 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. Our native variety. 18 to 24 in., 50c each.
Chinese Hairy. Does not blight. 18 to 24 in., 50c each.

WALNUTS

English or Persian (*Juglans regia*). Requires a rich, well-drained, and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hardpan, heavy clay, or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown. 18 to 24 in., 75c each; \$.60 for 10.

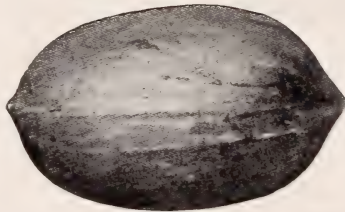
Japanese. Particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome and has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as an ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. 18 to 24 in., 50c each; \$.45 for 10.

PECANS

Pecans are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, bearing nuts of large size, good flavor, thin shell and of easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three-year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant Pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine-lands, on sandy soil where there is clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize, and properly prune the trees. The Pecan is long-lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years, and should produce 16-20 pounds of nuts per tree at 10 years.

NUTS



Planting and Cultivating. After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting—they must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree a trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of taproot so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well-pulverized top-soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bonemeal, or high-grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave 2 inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over 4 feet should be cut back to 4 feet in height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any

cover-crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover-crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed 2 feet below level is ample. This breaks the sub-soil, and permits the long taproot to find food on lower levels.

For fungous diseases and insects injurious to the Pecan, see Spraying Table on page 43.

Frotscher. Very large, nuts average 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth. Meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown, bringing good prices on all markets, and yielding profits to the grower.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy, and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of Pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; 1½ to 1¾ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened. Shell thin; plump, rich flavor. Good grower. One of the best varieties because of size, appearance, and quality. Has few equals as a market nut.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; 1¾ to 2½ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, of best quality. Flavor rich and sweet. A good grower; heavy bearer. An excellent variety thriving over a wide section of the South.

Success. A good-growing, heavy-bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong, of good quality. Thin shell. Nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

All Pecans:	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy .....	.90	8.00	70.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy75	6.50	50.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy50	4.50	35.00

Write for prices on larger sizes.

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SPRAYING MATERIALS *and* SUPPLIES

It pays to spray fruit trees and grape-vines if you want the best fruit. Spraying can be easily done and spraying apparatus can now be had for a small sum. On page 43 is a complete spraying guide which gives information on sprays to use for different insects and diseases. For success in spraying, follow this guide and use the right material. It does not pay to experiment. We offer a few reliable Spray Pumps and materials for your convenience.

Economy Sprayer, 125G. Galvanized tank, 4-gal. capacity Automatic\$4.50

Economy Sprayer, 125B. Brass tank, 4-gal. capacity. Automatic. 6.65

Sterling, 115G. 3½ gal. capacity. 4.60

Sterling, 115B. 3½ gal. capacity. 6.75



Insecticides and Fungicides

Arsenate of Lead. (Powder). Lb., 35c.

Black-Leaf 40. Oz., 35c; 5 ozs., \$1.00.

Bordeaux Mixture. Lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

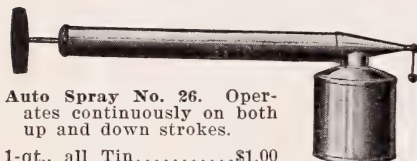
Lime Sulphur. Gal., 75c.

Nutonex. 4 lbs., 60c.

Paracide. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.

Sealecide, in cans. Qt., 75c; gal., \$1.75.

Volek, Garden. 3½ ozs., 35c; pt., 90c; gal., \$5.50; 5 gals., \$22.50.



Auto Spray No. 26. Operates continuously on both up and down strokes.

1-qt., all Tin.....\$1.00

1-qt., Tin Pump, Brass Tank....\$1.40



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Indispensable in every garden—you can't do good work without a pair. Pexto Shears are American-made, 9 inches long, first-quality steel, and offered at only \$1. Postage extra.

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Copper Wire. 3½-in. 50c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

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Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

\$2.75 per 100 lbs.

Bonemeal

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Imported. \$3.00 per bale (20 bus.). **Florida.** \$3.00 per bale (7 cubic feet). Prices on ton lots on application.

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National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves



Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost barehand freedom, yet provide complete all-leather protection. Ideal for garden and similar uses.

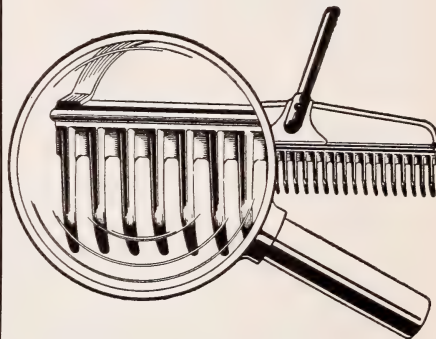
DIRTPROOF, DURABLE, and WASHABLE. Four sizes: "Small" and "Medium" for women; "Medium" and "Large" for men. 75c a pair—2 pairs for \$1.40. This is the first time we have ever offered an all-leather Garden Glove with these special qualities at such a low price.

Fraim's Tree Dressing

Prevent decay and subsequent loss of trees by using this handy dressing. Easy to apply; effective; scientifically prepared. Use on all damaged parts, and after trimming trees. Qt., 50c; gal., \$1.50.



"Gumfinger" Lawn Rakes



An Ideal Gardening Tool

The teeth are live, resilient rubber, stiff enough to rake clean, but flexible enough not to tear or uproot the grass.

Rakes cleanly over rough surfaces. The rubber teeth adjust themselves to every irregularity in the ground.

Light and easily handled, its live springy action makes it ideal for the person who enjoys working in their garden and yard. There is no risk of injury if this rake is left with the prongs turned upright.

"Gumfinger" Lawn Rakes are tough and resist wear. They can't rust or break. Guaranteed for three years.

16-in., \$1.00; 20-in., \$1.25; 24-in., \$1.50.

Stim-U-Plant

Stim-U-Plant tablets are a concentrated plant-food for shrubs, roses, and vegetables. Gets marvelous results; easy to apply. Small packages, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1000 tablets in bucket, \$3.50. Full directions.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. If troubled with shot-hole fungus, substitute Bordeaux mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf-curl. Brown rot. Shot-hole fungus. General sanitation.
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead ¾ lb. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Curculio. Brown rot Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water. Lead may not be needed.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown rot. Scab.

Nutonex Sulphur (dry powder) contains 90 per cent highly toxic and active sulphur and 10 per cent adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable, to destroy brown rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummied fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf-blister mite. Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf-buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If scale is present, make application of Scalecide, 2 gals. to 50 gals. water. If pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 ozs. to 50 gals. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Sooty fungus. Fly-speck.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom-buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gals. water.	Brown rot. Leaf-spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyxes) have shed.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

FOR CHERRIES—Continued

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water. Where cherry maggots are present, use 2½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. of fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Grape-vine flea-beetle. Black-rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 ins. long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Flea-beetle. Black-rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are three-fourths off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water.	Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf-folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. If rose-bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper or other sucking insects are present use 16 ozs. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gals. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR PECANS and ENGLISH WALNUTS and other NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case-bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Case-bearer.

For borers, inject carbon disulphide, close holes with putty or clay.

FOR ROSES

1. When dormant.	Scalecide: 1 gal. to 20 gals. water.	Scale
2. When insects make appearance.	Garden Volck 1 part to 32 parts water.	Aphis or plant-lice. Leaf-hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black-spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand-pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SHADE TREES

Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. water. Root-borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early autumn—October 10 in this locality. For table of smaller quantities, see full directions on each container sold by us.

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NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL *from* FRUITLAND NURSERIES

The Southeastern States are rich in beautiful and satisfactory, native deciduous, broad-leaved and coniferous shrubs and trees. There is a close affinity between this portion of the United States and China, where so many of our rare plants come from. Collected plants from the wild are, at the best, a waste of the average planter's time, and a depopulation of the natural beauty of the forest.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES has quite a collection of nursery-grown native plant material. This is not to be confused with inferior collected stock. Descriptions and prices of these plants will be found on pages listed.

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES grows a variety of plant material second to none, but certain plants, owing to soil, climate, and our ability in knowing how to grow, we consider better than can be had elsewhere.

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"There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

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AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

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IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "Yes" _____

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In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalogue.

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Albizzia	9	Cinnamomum	15	Grapes	39, 40	Mimosa	9
Aleurites	9	Clematis	32	Grass, Pampas	27	Mitchella	33
Almond, Flowering	7	Cleyera	16	Gum, Sour (Black)	10	Mock Orange	7
Almonds	40	Colocasia	34	Gynarium	27	Morus	10
Althea	5	Columbine	1	Hemp Tree	8	Mulberry, Weeping	10
Ampelopsis	32	Coralberry	8	Hedera	32	Myrtle	19
Amygdalus	9	Coral Tree	34	Hedge Plants	26	Myrtus	19
Anise Tree	17	Corchorus	6	Heliotrope	2	Nandina	19
Antigonon	32	Cornus	9	Hemerocallis	34	Narcissus	
Antirrhinum	2	Cortaderia	27	Hemp Tree	8	Inside Front Cover	
Apples	36	Cosmos	2	Hesperaloe	17	Nasturtiums	2
Apricots	37	Cotoneaster	16	Hibiscus	5, 35	Nerine	
Aquilegia	2	Crab apples	10, 37	Holly	17	Inside Front Cover	
Arborvitae	24, 25	Crape Myrtle	6	Holly Grape	18	Nerium	19
Arbutus	12	Cryptomeria	23	Hollyhocks	1, 34	Nyssa	10
Arundinaria	27	Cucumber Tree	10	Honeysuckle		Oak	10, 11, 20
Arundo	27	Cudrania	5		5, 6, 18, 32	Oleander	19
Asparagus	38	Cunninghamia	23	Hyacinths		Oleaster, Japan	16
Aspidistra	12	Cupressus	23	Inside Front Cover		Olive	19
Aster	2	Cydonia	5	Hydrangea	5-6	Ophiopogon	35
Aucuba	12	Cypress	23	Hypericum	6	Opopanax	12
Azalea	4, 13, 14	Cypress, Bald	11	Iberis	1, 34	Osmanthus	19
		Cypress, Japan	22, 23	Ilex	17	Paeonia	35
Balsam, Sultan's	2	Cytisus	5	Illicium	17	Palm	21
Bamboo	19, 27			Impatiens	2	Pansies	35
Bambusa	27	Daffodils		Inkberry	17	Partridgeberry	33
Banana Shrub	19	Inside Front Cover		Iris	34	Peat	42
Barberry	4, 14	Daisy	34	Ivy	32	Peach, Flowering	9
Bay	17, 19	Daubentonia	5	Japonica (Camellia)		Peaches	37, 38
Bayonet, Spanish	21	Decumaria	32		14, 15	Pearl Bush	5
Beautyberry	4	Delphinium	2, 34	Jasmine	6, 35	Pears	38
Beauty Bush	6	Desertwillow	4	Jasmine, Cape	16	Pecans	40
Berberis	4, 14	Dewberries	39	Jasmine, Star	33	Peony	35
Bignonia	32	Dianthus	2, 3, 34	Jasminum	6	Periwinkle	33
Biota	24, 25	Diervilla	8	Jassamine	32	Persea	19
Blackberries	39	Dogwood	9	Jonquils		Persimmons, Japan	38
Black-Gum	10			Inside Front Cover		Petunias	2
Blanket Flower	2	Elaeagnus	16	Judas Tree	4	Phajus	35
Books	41	Elephant Ear	34	Juniper	23, 24	Philadelphus	7
Bougainvillea	35	Elm	11	Juniperus	23, 24	Phlox	3, 35
Box	14, 26	Eriobotrya	16	Kadsura	32	Photinia	19
Bridal Wreath	7	Erythrina	34	Kalmia	17	Phyllostachys	27
Broom, Butcher's	21	Eschscholtzia	2	Kerria	6	Pine	24
Broom, Scotch	5	Euonymus	16	Koelreuteria	10	Pinks	2, 34
Buddleia	4	Euphorbia	35	Kolkwitzia	6	Pinus	24
Bullace	39, 40	Exochorda	5	Labels, Plant	42	Pittosporum	20
Burning Bush	16	Feijoa	16	Lagerstroemia	6	Plane Tree	10
Butterfly Bush	4	Ferns	35	Lantana	34, 35	Platanus	10
Butternuts	40	Fertilizers	42	Larkspur	2	Plum, Flowering	7, 11
Buxus	14, 24	Ficus	32	Laurel, American	17	Plumbago	35
		Fig, Climbing	32	Laurel, Cherry	17	Plums	38
Calendula	2	Figs	37	Laurocerasus	17, 24	Pomegranate	7, 38
Callicarpa	4	Fir, Chinese	23	Laurustinus	21, 24	Poplar	10
Calycanthus	4, 7	Fire Thorn	20	Lawn Seed	3	Poplar, Tulip	10
Camellia	14, 15	Flag, German	34	Libocedrus	24	Poppies	3
Camphor	16	Flower Seed	2, 3	Ligustrum	18, 26	Poppy, California	2
Candytuft	34	Forsythia	5	Lilac	8	Populus	10
Canna	34	Fothergilla	5	Lily, Golden Day	34	Privet	18, 26
Cape Jasmine	16	Fringe Tree	4	Lily-Turf	35	Pruning Shears	42
Carnation	2	Gaillardia	2	Lippia	35	Prunus	7, 11, 17
Cassia	4	Garden Gloves	42	Liriodendron	10	Punica	7
Cedar, Deodar	22	Gardenia	16	Liriope	35	Pussywillow	7
Cedar, Incense	24	Geraniums	35	Lonicera	6, 18, 32, 33	Pyracantha	20
Cedar, Japan	23	Gelsemium	32	Loquat	16	Quercus	11, 20
Cedrus	22	Gerbera	34	Magnolia	10, 18	Quince, Japan	5
Century Plant	35	Gladiolus		Mahonia	18	Raspberries	39
Cephalotaxus	22	Inside Front Cover		Malus	10	Redbud	4, 9
Cerasus	9	Globe Flower	6	Maple	9	Reed, Giant	27
Cercis	4, 9	Gold-dust Tree	12	Marigold, French	2	Retinospora	22, 23
Chamaecyparis	22, 23	Gold Flower	6			Rhododendron	20
Chaste Tree	8	Golden Bell	5				
Cherries	37						
Cherry, Flowering	11						



*NIGRETTE — Plant Patent No. 87. "The Black Rose of Sangerhausen."
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